



# Britain's entry to ERM stymies Labour's line on Europe

ON EUROPE, Labour's fox has been shot. Until the chancellor's dramatic move on the eve of the Conservative conference, what differentiated Labour and Conservative approaches to the European Community was the Labour party's open enthusiasm for joining the exchange-rate mechanism of the European monetary system.

That was, however, on conditions that included an EC commitment to growth, a strengthening of regional support and special collaboration between EC central banks "to combat speculation and take account of the fact that sterling is a heavily traded international currency", as the party's policy document, *Looking to the Future*, says.

Labour's turnaround on the EC is one of the more remarkable features of the party's transformation. It used to deride the common market as a capitalist club and, for the 1983 election, pledged Britain's withdrawal. Neil Kinnock said

then that he "wanted out" of the EC, but he became convinced that Britain's future lay in Europe before becoming party leader later that year and has since worked to bring his party round.

He has made clear in interviews, however, that he is not enamoured of any federalist Europe or closer economic and monetary union that would restrict the budget-making capacities of British governments. Labour, too, is opposed to the single European currency and an independent European central bank.

With Britain now in the ERM, however, will be hard for Labour to present to electors a distinctive line on the EC that buttresses the party's claim to be more wholeheartedly European than the Tories. Party spokesmen are now edging across to a softer line on the single currency and the central bank. Last week, Chris Smith, a shadow treasury spokesman, said that Labour

used to deride the Common Market as a capitalist club. Today, however, Neil Kinnock says that Britain's future lies in Europe. Robin Oakley reports on the new European dimension in Labour's policies

did not have any hard and fast lines against a central bank if it was democratically accountable.

So what else is distinctive in Labour's approach? George Robertson, the party's front bench spokesman on Europe, says that Labour would improve democratic accountability in Europe by giving the European parliament powers (at present restricted to the commission) to institute legislation as well as to comment on proposals by the commission and the Council of Ministers. The party would wish to see the European parliament given the right to a

"second reading" on decisions by the Council of Ministers on social and environmental matters, as well as on single European market proposals, so complementing (not replacing) the work of national parliaments.

On "Community enlargement", Mr Robertson says: "We mean it, Mrs Thatcher doesn't." Labour would support Austria's application for EC membership and any further applications from EFTA countries, as well as those from eastern European states as they became democratic market economies. There is a sharp difference of

emphasis with the present government on regional support. Labour wants the creation of the single European market balanced by what Mr Robertson calls "reasonably ambitious" measures of regional support for countries on the periphery, such as Scotland and Denmark.

Mr Robertson chairs a Labour front bench committee which is presently examining problems and priorities for the second half of 1992, when Britain has the chance to set the European agenda during its next six month term in the EC presidency. At the moment, it is looking at ways in which Britain's experience in regional policy and health and safety legislation can lead to development of the social charter and regional policies.

Mr Robertson says that Labour is happy to accept the social charter, which is being resisted all the way by the Thatcher government, and the leg-

islative programme required to implement its measures. The party is prepared to sacrifice its long-maintained devotion to the closed shop "in order to get the good bits".

The differences between the parties are clear enough, then. What we do not see at the moment are the differences within the Labour party on Europe. Some 80 Labour MPs are technically still members of the Labour common market safeguards committee, a rallying point for Euro-sceptics. They include nine members of Mr Kinnock's shadow cabinet.

The party's switch in European policy has been dictated more by electoral necessity than universal overnight conversion. In government, Labour would be split between Euro-fanatics, Eurosceptics and a large body of mainstreamers bumbling along at a pace too slow to suit M Delors and most of Britain's EC partners.

## Consumers' panel wins access to food talks

By DAVID YOUNG

THE new Consumer Food Panel has won concessions that will allow its members access to previously secret government committees.

Panel members, who met last week in Norwich and who were told instantly of the discovery by government food specialists that vitamin A could be harmful to pregnant women, are likely to be invited to sit in as confidential observers on special committees that study pesticides, veterinary products and novel food.

The panel was set up by the agriculture, food and fisheries ministry after criticism of its handling of past food scandals, such as the outbreaks of listeria in soft cheese and salmonella in eggs, and worries about bovine spongiform encephalopathy, "mad cow disease", as well as protests against food irradiation and chemical sprays.

The concession comes in the wake of pressure from members, notably Suzi Leather, the representative of the National Consumer Council. She suggested that the panel could be in danger of becoming nothing more than a public relations exercise or an impotent talking shop. Mrs Leather is now convinced that progress is being made. "We were told of the vitamin A

issue as soon as the agriculture ministry were made aware of the findings of its specialists. That would have been unthinkable before."

"It now seems that some of our suggestions are being listened to and there is much more openness between the panel and agriculture ministry officials."

The panel wants to set up a register of the interests of those sitting on all special government advisory committees but that can be done only after talks with all other government departments.

It is also working to tighten the rules on what is meant by "commercial confidentiality" so that food producers can no longer use the blanket term to refuse to give information which affects consumers.

The panel was designed to be powerful enough to change government policy. It has nine members chosen by consumer protection groups and has a say in future food policies such as irradiation and chemical pesticides.

Members are able to complain directly to the government about problems in the shops. The panel was set up by John Gummer, the agriculture minister, who sought to avoid the problems faced by his luckless predecessor over food contamination controversies.

from The Mouth of The Lour.



## YOB OPPORTUNITIES.

THOUGH we should most vehemently deny sordid accusations of jobbing, there are, we must confess, certain professional personnel with whom we would not wish Aberlour Single Malt Whisky to associate itself. Politicians, primarily, players of association football, double-glazing salesmen, estate agents, but, pre-eminent amongst all these, those alien beings who inhabit the pink-tinted world of advertising and marketing.

Only the other day, the Aberlour Distillery was compelled to brace itself for a visitation from two of these august gentlemen, the one glorying in the title of copywriter, the other in that of art director.

Fortunately, our distillery manager, Mr. Ian Mitchell, forty years in harness at Aberlour itself following father and grandfather before him, had espied them in the nick of time from his eyrie overlooking the distillery gates and secreted his prize bottles of Aberlour well out of the sight of prying eyes. And with good reason. For one of these fellows had had the temerity to enter the sacred temenos sporting a well-preserved ponytail and was, therefore, naturally assumed to be female, while his companion was bedecked in what can only be described as a pair of welder's goggles, presumably to protect his failing eyesight from the ferocious glare of his cerise and peppermint velvet suit. As any connoisseur will doubtless be aware, Aberlour is matured in a mixture of the finest sherry and bourbon casks. So, for emergencies of this nature, Mr. Mitchell keeps a bottle of cheap sweet sherry on the side, and needless to say, this brace of preening peacocke were each offered a glass and sent swiftly on their way.

ABERLOUR  
10 YEARS OLD  
SINGLE SPEYSIDE MALT

## £70m town centre plan approved

By RONALD FAUX

THE environment department has given consent for a £70 million redevelopment in Lancaster, ending months of uncertainty over the future of the city centre.

A swathe of gap sites, unchiselled 1960s development and a fire-damaged market hall are to go, to be replaced by buildings designed to blend with Lancaster's Georgian architecture and to transform the heart of the historic county town.

Since the scheme was chosen uncertainty over planning approval has given way to questions about the power of the high street to produce a return to justify the investment. Lancaster has the permission, but some doubt that the financial climate will allow hope to be transformed into occupied shops and offices.

Confirming the city council's plans to demolish all but the facade of one listed building, close ancient alleyways, move the old market hall and purchase compulsorily prop-

erties within the boundary of the plan, the report by Michael Cross, the environment department inspector, points out that there is no evidence of a firm commitment by a national retail store to provide an anchor for the development.

He agreed that the size of the proposal and its effect on the city centre's historic character had been well tested and generally justified, but his report made clear that the performance of some retail stores may raise a doubt in the mind of Chris Patten, the environment secretary.

Martin Widden, of the Lancaster civic society, said that the development had been planned when the retail trade was flourishing, but now businesses were in difficulty. "It will be hard to go ahead with a scheme of this size."

Paul Mellor, of the Lancaster chamber of commerce, trade and industry, said that the city needed its new centre to serve a wider area.

## Jews complain at board member

By RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS REPORTER

LEADERS of the Jewish community in Britain yesterday dissociated themselves from the views of a senior member of the Board of Deputies of British Jews in response to a letter he wrote to *The Times* last month.

Dr Lionel Kopelowitz, president of the Board of Deputies, said the views expressed by Geoffrey Alderman, a London university professor of history, "cause harm to British Jewry". Dr Kopelowitz said that the honorary officers of Professor Alderman's constituency, the Clapton Synagogue, had also dissociated

themselves from his views. In the published letter, Professor Alderman referred to an article on the Guinness trial, in which three of the defendants were Jews. He said that he was astounded at the extent to which his British co-religionists behave, as if the normal rules of justice "rules which they themselves expect to be applied by the non-Jewish world - do not apply within Jewish communities".

Professor Alderman has also called for self-defence neighbourhood watch groups to combat attacks on the Jewish community.

## Hallowe'en warning on the occult

Next week's Hallowe'en celebrations might seem innocuous but could be a doorway to the occult, evangelical Christian leaders from throughout Europe said at a conference in Eastbourne, East Sussex, yesterday.

The growth of the hallowe'en "trick or treat" practice fostered fear in the elderly and promoted selfish and unacceptable values in the young. The church had to warn against the dangers of even superficial involvement in occult practices, the Council of the European Evangelical Alliance said.

Martin Widden, of the Lancaster civic society, said that the development had been planned when the retail trade was flourishing, but now businesses were in difficulty. "It will be hard to go ahead with a scheme of this size."

Paul Mellor, of the Lancaster chamber of commerce, trade and industry, said that the city needed its new centre to serve a wider area.

## Killer escapes

Frederick Williams, aged 32,

who was serving 15 years for

murder and rape, has escaped

from Gloucester prison after

being allowed out to play in a

rock band. Brian O'Dell, aged

26, who is serving five years

for robbery, also disappeared

during a performance by the

group. Inside Out, at a home

for physically handicapped

children at Minchinhampton, in

Gloucestershire, is

now missing.

Williams and O'Dell

were serving life sentences

for killing women.

Williams was serving

life for the killing of

his partner, and O'Dell

was serving life for

the killing of his wife.

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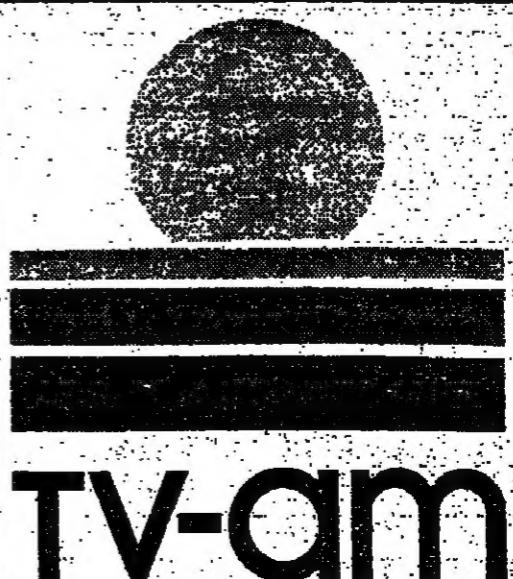


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Darwin? Pils? What will they be doing tomorrow? Time? We take

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**'MISSING OUT': THE TV-am TRUANCY REPORT. EVERY DAY FOR TWO WEEKS AT 8.10 AM.**



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*Darwin? Pils?*





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John in 1988

# Capping fear may threaten education spending

By DOUGLAS BROOM, LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT  
PROPOSALS to boost government spending on education by up to £700 million next year could be jeopardised unless changes are made to local authority cash limits, Chris Patten, the environment secretary, has been told.

With two weeks before the announcement of next year's spending targets for councils, Mr Patten is under intense pressure from ministers and local authorities who are threatening fresh legal action against the government over cuts on their ability to spend. In a confidential letter to leaders of Labour-controlled education authorities, Stephen Byers, the chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities' education committee, calls on councils to take the government to the High Court if spending limits and charge capping lead to more education cuts.

John MacGregor, the education secretary, has urged the prime minister to support

## Reform of A-levels criticised by heads

By DAVID TYTLER  
EDUCATION EDITOR

THE headmasters of leading independent schools are to reject proposals for A-level reform saying that a move to course-work and a weakening of academic disciplines would undermine the examination and reduce standards.

In evidence being sent to the government's examination advisers, the Headmasters' Conference has said that the proposed reforms would also fail in increasing the number of 16-18 year-olds staying on in full-time education. The heads say that a separate examination bridging the gap between GCSE and A-levels should be introduced for the 80 per cent of students unable to cope with A- or AS-levels.

Reforms suggested by the Schools' Examination and Assessment Council to improve the sixth form staying-on rate of 25 per cent would bring A-levels more into line with the GCSE, allowing course-work to make up 20 per cent of final marks, possibly rising to 80 per cent.

Vivian Anthony, secretary of the conference, said that this could mean a fall in standards. "The proposals for substantial use of coursework, moderation and records of achievement may have some benefits but will reduce the objectivity and integrity of the assessment and add substantially to the cost."

□ Kenneth Baker, Conservative party chairman, has asked all 295 independent schools operating the assisted places scheme to provide lists of parents being helped under the programme. Many heads are refusing, saying it would break the confidentiality between school and parents.

□ Education vouchers are to be introduced by Wandsworth council, southwest London, for 1,000 three- to five-year-olds from September. Each voucher will be worth about £750 a year for use in the council's 60 primary schools.

*Education, pages 30, 31*

## MP longs for a drop of real ale

By ROBIN YOUNG

THERE are at least 5,000 places where real ales can be enjoyed but the Commons is not one of them, according to the Campaign for Real Ale's *Good Beer Guide 1991*.

In an article in the book Joe Ashton, Labour MP for Bassettlaw, reports on the lack of success for his two-year campaign to get "decent" beer in the House. He complains that the Commons' catering services committee has always been dominated by wine drinkers. In the 1960s, he writes, real ale was removed from the House when MPs from the north-east were allowed to bring in kegs of Federation bitter to supply the bar where MPs and the press can mingle. The cellar which formerly housed barrels of real ale was then appropriated to store wines.

Real ale has few friends in the present House, though Mr Ashton mentions the Conservatives' Greg Knight and Nicholas Winterbottom as being among them. Westminster staff have real ale in their bar but MPs do not like to

# £33m debt forecast for London university

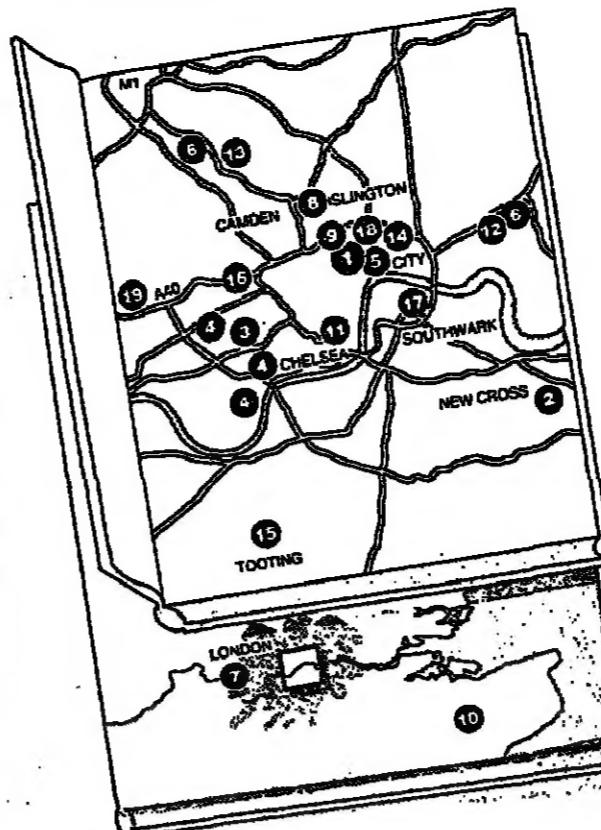
By JOHN O'LEARY, HIGHER EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

PROPERTY deals, cuts in staffing and other economies have wiped more than £17 million off the deficit projected for London university in four years' time. The university is expected, however, to be £33 million in debt by the middle of the decade unless further action is taken.

The forecasts have been presented to the Universities Funding Council to demonstrate that London colleges are taking action to curb deficits previously estimated at £46 million by 1993-4. The university tops the council's "worry list" and was of most concern to the public accounts committee in its recent enquiry into university finance.

Three colleges, Queen Mary and Westfield (QMW), Royal Holloway and Bedford New College, and University College have been pinpointed by the funding council because of their steadily worsening financial forecasts. Five others — King's, Goldsmiths' and Wye colleges, the School of Pharmacy and the Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine — are also causing the council concern.

Professor Stuart Sutherland, vice-chancellor of London university, has told the council that the three targeted colleges have made extra staff cuts in the past year. Royal Holloway is expected to wipe out much of its remaining deficit by selling land and part of its valuable collection of paintings, while QMW will



raise millions of pounds from the sale of the Westfield site in Hampstead. Economic designs to save £1 million before the sale can proceed are due to be agreed in December.

Other

property deals are

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**91 DAYS.**

**A pack-a-day smoker to smoke 1,820 cigarettes.**

**Four million thunderstorms to occur on Earth.**

**The length of an English autumn.**

**A dripping tap to waste 1,792 pints of water, at the rate of a drop a second.**

**The gestation period of a puma.**

**A child between the age of 7 and 14 years to increase his vocabulary by 174 words.**

**A human hair to grow by 38mm.**

**The human heart to pump over 182,000 gallons of blood.**

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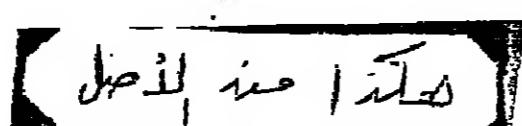
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# Law Lord calls for no-fault medical compensation plan

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE government is facing renewed pressure to compensate victims of medical accidents without the need for them to prove fault in the courts.

At the weekend, Lord Griffiths, Lord of Appeal in the House of Lords, called for a no-fault compensation scheme for victims of medical mishaps. He told solicitors at the Law Society's conference in Glasgow that different kinds of no-fault schemes were now operating in New Zealand, Sweden and Finland.

He said that no-fault compensation would mean lower levels of compensation. "But I believe that is a price the public would be prepared to pay for the certainty of recovery rather than the lottery of litigation."

Lord Griffiths' call coincides with a move by Harriet Harman, Labour health spokesman, to publish a bill next week for a no-fault compensation scheme, which is expected to attract all-party support.

Both initiatives come as the government is under pressure to reach an out-of-court settlement to compensate 1,200 haemophiliacs infected with the Aids virus. Speculation grew over the weekend that ministers had instructed their lawyers to negotiate with lawyers acting for the victims of

the contaminated blood products to end what is certain to be a lengthy, costly and embarrassing court dispute.

Lord Griffiths said he was concerned about the harm resulting from claims for medical negligence might do to the practice of medicine if it could push the profession "into defensive medicine, techniques and damage, the patient-doctor relationship". There was also the "appalling trauma inflicted on the doctor and patient when they were required to go through the litigation process".

Children of divorced parents are likely to receive higher maintenance payments under government plans to reform the way such awards are calculated, the Law Society said at the weekend.

The proposals, which will be published in a white paper later this month, could, however, undermine any attempt by couples at a "clean break", the society said. This was because in low and middle-income families, the parent faced with the higher costs might be less willing to forego entirely a share in the matrimonial home. Some families might also lose other benefits as maintenance increased.

The government intends to introduce a formula for calculating maintenance pay-

ments. The awards will be made by a child support agency which would carry out tasks such as identifying and tracing absent parents, investigating the income and assistance of both parents, raise an assessment where a parent is unco-operative and take steps to enforce an award if a parent defaulted.

Thousands of tenants face losing their right to claim compensation for damp, infestation and other housing problems. The Law Society says that because of government inaction, the right will be lost under the environmental protection bill unless action is taken by the Lords tomorrow.

Government officials have told the society that they had not foreseen the full consequences of their tidying up exercise in the bill. At present, council tenants can use magistrates' courts to obtain up to £2,000 in compensation for misery caused by condensation, infestation and "cold-bridging dampness".

However, if the bill goes through in its present form, the society says awards will repeat the exercise almost unbroken (Peter Victor writes).

Turning the sod: shire horses till in competition at the Great All-England Ploughing Match yesterday at Tongham, Surrey.

The aim was for man and beasts, working in harmony, to plough the straightest series of furrows. The skill is in ensuring that the horses plough the first furrow straight and true. After that, a good pair of carthorses will repeat the exercise almost unbroken (Peter Victor writes).

To promote the ancient skill, would-be ploughmen will, from today, be able to take a two-week ploughing course at Holme Lacy College of Agriculture, near Hereford. John Hood, principal of the college, said that the place of the horse in agriculture was growing once again. "They have a place in forest work, pulling up trees, and they are picturesque. They're also a lot less expensive than tractors." A decent working horse would cost around £2,000, he said, compared with up to £25,000 for a new tractor.

Owners have to be enthusiasts, though. Mr Hood said, "You have to work at horses, and they eat seven days a week, whereas you can switch off a tractor at five o'clock on Friday and come back to it when you're ready. Horses regenerate themselves, however, they're cheap to buy and to run and they're non-polluting. In fact, they're very green."

**Free farm land for housing, group says**

By CHRISTOPHER WARMAN  
PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

FARMERS who take land out of production under the government's "set aside" policy should be encouraged to provide small-scale rural housing, Housing Choice, the free market housing campaign, says today.

A policy paper proposes that farmers could apply for planning permission for new settlements on 25 per cent of the land they propose to take out of production, and the farmer could bank 25 per cent of the proceeds in place of the present subsidy from public funds. The balance would be placed in trust for the care and upkeep of the remaining 75 per cent of the land.

Calling for an amendment to the government/European Commission policy to allow such a scheme, Housing Choice says it would eliminate the need for subsidies from public funds. The proposal would also help to solve the shortage of affordable housing in rural areas.

The policy paper, *Housing Cash Crop*, aims to resolve the dilemma of farmers being offered public subsidies to take land out of production, while planning controls are interpreted and applied more strictly in response to the demand for new rural homes.

## Search for way to a fairer deal on legal aid

A team reviewing the troubled legal aid scheme has many questions to answer, Frances Gibb reports

TOP-LEVEL officials have embarked on a radical rethink of how the legal aid scheme should provide access to justice for those who cannot afford to go to law.

In three years' review, the most fundamental since the scheme was set up 40 years ago, comes amid concern over the scheme's rising costs and the falling numbers of people eligible.

In five years, the scheme's cost has doubled to £735 million gross (some £600 million net), a rate of increase exceeding the rise in public spending on health and social security. The aid scheme has always been demand-led, with no spending limit. The Treasury, however, takes the view that such a rate of increase cannot continue, and Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Chancellor, has said that legal aid is not an "unconditional blank cheque from the taxpayer". Yesterday, Tony Holland, the Law Society president, accused the government of seeking to control its costs by "capping" lawyers' legal aid fees.

The review, however, is not just cost-driven. It was

set up last November by Lord Mackay amid evidence that many households had dropped out of the scheme's scope because the financial qualifying limits had not been increased in line with rising incomes.

Michael Murphy, a researcher at the London School of Economics, last year suggested that since 1979, up to 14.8 million people had become ineligible for civil legal aid, denying many access to the courts because they cannot afford lawyers' fees. The review is, in part at least, a response to representations about the situation from the Law Society and the Bar.

Possible remedies include a range of eligibility tests for different kinds of cases, rather than a single means test. Everyone (subject to paying contributions) might receive aid for personal injury claims. This would bring in many litigants caught in the "middle-income trap". Another option could be to reduce aid in divorce cases unless couples have gone through all conciliation procedures and still have unresolved disputes.

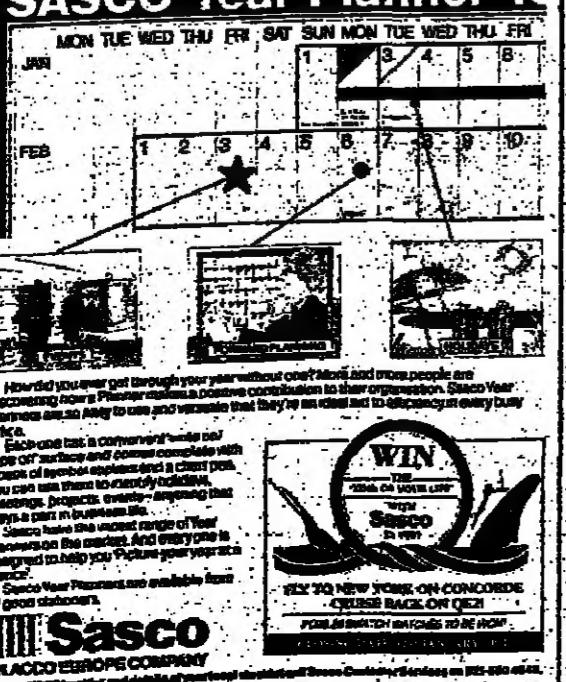
Yesterday, Peter Cresswell, QC, the Bar chairman, said the need to improve access to justice "is one of the great issues of our time".

Yet, as Roger Smith, the Legal Action Group director, said yesterday, the government must decide how many people legal aid should help, hence consideration of funding by bank loans and legal expenses insurance. Above all, pressure is on the lawyers to play their part in taming costs.

Leading article, page 15

## Picture your year at a glance

### SASCO Year Planner 19



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# Murder of Chamoun sends a warning to Lebanon Christians

By MICHAEL THEODOULOU IN DAMASCUS AND ANDREW MC EWEN IN LONDON

THE assassination of Dany Chamoun has underlined the unfinished business waiting to be settled after the defeat of General Michel Aoun and his forces a week ago. The murder of a prominent and strong supporter of General Aoun may have been more than a settling of old scores; it seems aimed at discouraging any Maronite hopes of a revival.

President Hrawi, who condemned the assassination, had last week said that Lebanon had moved from war to peace. The observation may have been premature, but peace in Lebanon under a continuing strong Syrian presence appears likely.

Damascus last week offered to help the Lebanese government disband Lebanon's warring militias as a step towards implementing the Taif peace plan agreed to last year. Mr Hrawi held talks with President Assad of Syria yesterday and was promised full support.

Another Syrian priority will be to help bring about the release of Western hostages held by the pro-Iranian Hezbollah (Party of God) in Beirut. The hostages are reported to have been moved from southern Beirut to the Bekaa Valley, which could be in preparation for their release.

Four or five British diplomats are due to arrive in Tehran by Saturday after the agreement last month to restore Anglo-Iranian relations. It is not yet clear

whether the re-opening of the embassy and the hostages' freedom prospects are linked.

Hossein Moussavian, a senior Iranian diplomat, was quoted yesterday as saying that they could be freed in "the near future" or in "two or three months". Mr Moussavian has in the past played an important role in Anglo-Iranian relations.

Although Farouk al-Shara, the Syrian foreign minister, said last week that freedom for the hostages was complicated by the lack of Anglo-Syrian relations, Damascus probably wants them freed as soon as possible. Better links with the West offer the best hope of strengthening Syria's economy, as its role in the Gulf conflict has shown. By dispatching about 3,000 of his 400,000 troops to join the multinational forces facing Iraq, President Assad has bolstered Syria's fortunes. Saudi Arabia is said to have given Damascus \$1 billion (£500,000).

While 80 per cent of Syrians sympathise with Iraq, if not President Saddam Hussein, President Assad was sufficiently confident of his authority to know he would not risk an internal backlash by dispatching troops to join a multinational force against Iraq.

His leadership, backed by a ruthless security apparatus, contrasts with that of the Middle East's other long-standing survivors, King Husain of Jordan, and

Last month, in what was seen as a rare goodwill gesture, Britain lifted its veto at the European Community to allow Syria \$192 million worth of project aid.

It was, as Syrian officials observed, a pittance compared to the aid from Saudi Arabia, but it is being seen as a taste of things to come. When diplomatic relations between London and Damascus are restored, which is still several months away, Syria will be able to normalise ties comprehensively with the rest of the EC.

Despite long-standing enmity between the Syrian and Iraqi leaders, President Assad has given an impression that Damascus has no hostile intentions against Baghdad. He has mobilised few troops along their joint border, and the Syrian media did not mention that troops were joining the multinational forces until ten days after the first Syrians reached the Gulf.

Only a year ago President Assad was out in the cold. The Soviet Union had tightened its purse strings and his arch-enemy, President Saddam, was resurgent after his victory against Iran. In contrast, Syria was isolated from any Arab grouping, and General Aoun, the maverick Christian general, was still defying his authority in Lebanon.

Today Damascus is part of a new regional power axis along with Cairo and Riyadh, while President Saddam is bent on a suicidal course. General Aoun is hiding in the French embassy in Beirut. Syria's relations with Tehran are as warm as ever, and pressure is expected to be applied on Israel to negotiate on Middle East peace.

President Assad's enhanced status is reflected in an observation by diplomats based in Damascus, where his portrait appears on posters. The picture has been altered, they say, so that his benign but firm features now show a trace of a smile.

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Obituary, Page 16

militiamen killed hundreds of Palestinians in the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps two nights later.

**June 1, 1967:** Rashid Karami, 65, prime minister, died after a bomb exploded aboard a Lebanese army helicopter. A Sunni Muslim moderate and head of Lebanon's "last chance" government since 1984, Karami had submitted his resignation in May 1987 but President Amin Gemayel refused to accept it.

**May 16, 1989:** Sheikh Hassan Khaled, ages 68, head of Lebanon's Sunni community, killed by a car bomb as his motorcycle passed through Muslim west Beirut. The blast killed 22 people and wounded 80.

**November 22, 1989:** Rene Muawad, 64, newly-chosen president, killed with 16 others on Lebanon's independence day when a bomb ripped through his motorcade in west Beirut. Syrian-backed Muawad was chosen on November 5 as Lebanon's first president in more than a year. His election was the result of an Arab peace pact to end Lebanon's civil war. Syria pointed a finger at Michel Aoun, the army chief, who dismissed Muawad as a Syrian puppet. Aoun denounced the killing as an "ugly crime."

**October 21, 1990:** Dany Chamoun, aged 56, prominent Christian leader, his wife and two sons, shot dead at home in the east Beirut suburb of Baabda by three hooded gunmen wearing Lebanese army fatigues.

**September 14, 1982:** Bashir Gemayel, aged 34, president-elect, and 20 followers killed by a bomb in Christian east Beirut nine days before his inauguration. Christian

figure with an easy charm and fair skin and hair, possibly inherited from his half-Scottish grandmother. Some said he was too nice for the viciousness of Lebanese politics; others that he was simply too weak.

As a scion of one of Lebanon's leading families he spoke Arabic, French and English, educated at Loughborough College and could have been as at home in Belgrave or Brixton as in Beirut.

For him it was a regular bike. He was accompanied by a retinue - friends, political associates and bodyguards - and by a second squad of hikers, a dozen children aged under ten, in battle dress, who proceeded to play noisy war-games around the tables.

Two of the children were

Chamoun's sons, Julian and Tarek gunned down with their father in yesterday's morning bloodbath.

With the Christian enclave surrounded and besieged by Syria and an assortment of Muslim militias, Dany Chamoun was hoping, at the time of our meeting, to arouse Western support for the war being waged by Michel Aoun, the *de facto* Lebanese leader, against Syrian domination.

Our conversation was punctuated by distant shell-fire, as Chamoun complained that the West seemed untroubled by the Syrian occupation.

In addition to infringing Lebanese sovereignty and shelling civilian communities, he said, the Syrians were firing on ships bound for Lebanon, in international waters. Why did the West do nothing?

Dany Chamoun was a patrician



Dawn victims: the family of Dany Chamoun, his German-born wife Ingrid, and sons Tarek, aged 7, right, and Julian, aged 5, who were killed with the Maronite leader at their home yesterday

## Death of patrician who was 'too nice' for Beirut politics

By MICHAEL KNIFE, DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

WE MET and talked at a simple barbecue lunch at an open-air restaurant in the spectacular forested mountains of the Chouf valley, 8,000 ft above the Lebanese coast.

Dany Chamoun had arrived on foot having walked for six hours, 15 miles across the mountains from his home in the ski resort of Faqra. For him it was a regular hike. He was accompanied by a retinue - friends, political associates and bodyguards - and by a second squad of hikers, a dozen children aged under ten, in battle dress, who proceeded to play noisy war-games around the tables.

Two of the children were Chamoun's sons, Julian and Tarek gunned down with their father in yesterday's morning bloodbath.

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## Jerusalem security alert after stabbings

From A CORRESPONDENT IN JERUSALEM

A PALESTINIAN man armed with a knife stabbed three Israelis to death yesterday on a quiet residential street in Jerusalem.

The attacker was identified by police as an Islamic fundamentalist aged 19 from the Bethlehem area. Police speculated that the man may have been trying to avenge the Temple Mount incident, less than two weeks ago, in which more than 20 Palestinians died after police opened fire.

Aryeh Bibi, the Jerusalem police commander, told a news conference that police reinforcements had been called in to the city to guard against further attacks or reprisals against Arabs. Despite the increased security, there were scattered reports of Arab cars being stoned. There were no immediate reports of injuries.

News agencies received telephone calls from several groups claiming responsibility for the attack. They included a previously unheard-of group calling itself the Islamic Jihad-al-Anqa Brigades, which apparently takes its name from a mosque on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem.

Police declined to say if the attacker belonged to any organisation. Two groups are known to be active in the Bethlehem area, Islamic Jihad and Hamas. Both have gained support during the 34-month Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories.

Yesterday's incident occurred at 7am in the suburb of Baka in southern Jerusalem. The attacker, carrying a knife with a 16-inch blade, first cornered a woman soldier aged 18 and fatally stabbed her in the stomach. He then pursued a shopkeeper aged 43 who was carrying plans to his nursery and stabbed him in the chest.

An off-duty policeman who heard the commotion rushed from his house and, after firing warning shots in the air, shot the Palestinian in both legs. But the Palestinian stabbed the policeman, aged 28, to death before he was wrestled to the ground by others.

David Ben Shimon, who witnessed the incident, told Israeli radio that he and other neighbours pursued the Palestinian and held him for police. "He shouted 'Allahu Akbar' (God is Greatest) until we grabbed him from behind, took his knife and got control of him," Mr Shimon said.

Mahdi Abdul Hadi, the director of a Palestinian analytical group in Jerusalem, said that Israel's refusal to negotiate with the Palestinians had created a climate that spawned such violence. "There is fear that a Belfast-style situation will become the norm in Jerusalem if there is no movement toward peace," he added.

Baka was an Arab district until Israel gained control of the western sector of Jerusalem in the 1948 Arab-Israeli war. It is now populated by Jews, with a scattering of Arab families who did not join the 1948 Palestinian exodus from Israel.

The Temple Mount riots two weeks ago reignited the flagging Palestinian uprising in the territories Israel captured in the 1967 Middle East war. During the 34-month uprising, 761 Palestinians have been killed by Israeli soldiers or civilians, and 282 by fellow Arabs, most on suspicion of collaborating with Israel.

## Assassins add to their grim tally

From REUTER IN BEIRUT

THE killing of Dany Chamoun, the Christian leader, and his family yesterday was the latest in a long line of assassinations in Lebanon's 15-year-old civil war.

The following are the most prominent Lebanese who have been killed since its start in 1975: March 16, 1977: Kamal Jumblatt, aged 60, Druze leader, killed in an ambush near his home in the Shouf mountains southeast of Beirut. A socialist who dreamed of a secular democratic Lebanon, Jumblatt founded and led the Druze Progressive Socialist Party militia and the Lebanese Nationalist movement, a coalition of left-wing parties. Angry Druze villagers avenged his death by killing more than 140 Christians. Jumblatt was seen as campaigning against Syria's military intervention in Lebanon which began in 1976.

June 13, 1978: Tony Frangieh, aged 36, deputy and former telecommunications minister, murdered with his wife, daughter and more than 30 followers by Christian militiamen who attacked his summer home in the northern village of Ehden. Frangieh, a Christian Maronite, was the son of former president Suleiman Frangieh who asked Syria to send troops to Lebanon and blamed Lebanese Forces militia leader Bashir Gemayel for the killing.

September 14, 1982: Bashir Gemayel, aged 34, president-elect, and 20 followers killed by a bomb in Christian east Beirut nine days before his inauguration. Christian



Sound proposition: a 78-year-old protester outside the White House during a Washington rally against Gulf intervention

## 'Dig deep and keep powder dry' Desert Rats told

From REUTER IN EL ALAMEIN

VETERANS of the desert battle of El Alamein have advice for US-led forces in the Gulf: dig deep, save water and keep your powder dry.

Widows wept, spurned and booted former foes saluted and cameras clicked as buglers in spiked helmets played *Last Post* in memory of allied and axis troops who fell in the battle of El Alamein that began 48 years ago on tomorrow.

Some of those at the ceremony gave some thought to the arrival in Saudi Arabia on Saturday of the first Challenger tanks of the modern-day "Desert Rats" of Britain's 7th Armoured Brigade.

White-haired veterans, their chests plastered with campaign ribbons, chipped in with advice for the troops massing in the Gulf to confront Iraq. "Be bloody cheerful," boomed Pat Lewis, who won the Military Medal for gallantry at El Alamein. "Save your water ration, and every time a shell comes in, dig your hole a little deeper."

El Alamein was the turning-point of the second world war North Africa campaign - and both terrain and climate are similar to the Arabian desert. Colonel Michael Martin, shepherding a group of tourists and veterans around the spick-and-span cemeteries, said the

lessons of desert warfare in the second world war could apply just as well to the US-led coalition of forces massed in Saudi Arabia. "The key is to get the resources at the right place and time, to get everything in place before starting. That was the key to General [later Field Marshal] Montgomery's success," said Colonel Martin, formerly of the Royal Hampshire Regiment.

In the Western desert, the wrecks of tanks have been replaced by concrete villas as Egypt's tourism industry gallops along the coast toward Libya. Sunday's interdenominational ceremony took place against the backdrop of bulldozers and lorries

carving out beach resorts, tourist villages and a four-lane highway.

Each year a brief ceremony is held to commemorate the dead of El Alamein. The three main antagonists - the Germans, Italians and British - take turns to do the organising.

Montgomery, commander of the Eighth Army in the desert, had massed his forces in a strong defensive position to crush the already exhausted axis forces led by Rommel. Montgomery had 700 bombers and fighter aircraft, unmatched by the Luftwaffe, and 1,200 tanks to the 500 of Rommel's Afrika Korps. With an opening barrage of nearly 1,000 guns, the allies broke through and overran their adversaries.

Afterwards, the allies suffered heavy losses, particularly in tanks, but managed to hold off the Axis forces.

## Church leaders call for 'just solution'

By RUTH GLEDHILL AND OUR FOREIGN STAFF

THE Archbishops of Canterbury and York yesterday called for prayers to find a "just solution" to the confrontation in the Gulf "without recourse to the horrors of war". They expressed their support for the

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# 'CAN YOU THINK OF A BETTER 2.0 LITRE EXECUTIVE CAR? WE CAN'T.'

(CAN YOU THINK OF A BETTER TESTIMONIAL FROM A MOTORING MAGAZINE? WE CAN'T.)

Why run an advertisement when the motoring press is doing the job for you?

The £15,870\* Alfa Romeo 164 2.0 Twin Spark won a rapturous review in a recent article in 'What Car?' which tested five executive cars, four of which fell within the two litre tax bracket.

The cars included the new Peugeot 605 SRI, as well as a Ford Granada 2.0i Ghia, a Rover 820e and a Volvo 740 GLT.

Even in introducing this line-up, the magazine was unequivocal about the Alfa Romeo. (Since this space has been paid for but the magazine article wasn't, you will probably be more impressed if you read their words.)

'Fabulous 164 body now comes with Twin

While the Volvo has pace, it has little else going for it, hence its third placing. The Rover . . . ultimately lacks the Alfa's pure brio and charm.

#### HANDLING AND RIDE.

'Why does the 605 give best to the Alfa 164? The fluid way (the 164) strings bends together, its grip, balance and eager turn-in make it a rewarding machine for the keen driver.

'(The Rover's) steering remains light and rather dead, neither can it cope with bumps encountered in mid-bend.

The Ford feels a bit squashy and roly-poly, underdamped even, if asked to cover the ground briskly. Compared with its rivals, the (Volvo) 740 feels a decade out of date. Its reactions are

why this shouldn't be true of the smaller-engined car, and just look at those servicing times - 12,000 miles between them.

'Third place goes to the Volvo because it's just too expensive to buy in this company.

#### VERDICT.

'The 605's problem is the Alfa 164, a car which has already done wonders for Alfa's image.

'In Twin Spark Lusso guise, the Alfa's a cracker: fast, responsive, fine-handling, fluid, a car to bring out the best in a driver as it flows along the road. And crucially, it's pleasurable for its passengers, too.

'It's an object of desire, a car to covet, the one out of the five you'd most want to see in your driveway. And all for the price, or thereabouts, of a Granada Ghia, and considerably less than a Volvo 740 GLT.

'Can you think of a better 2.0 litre executive car? We can't.'

For the record, the 164 2.0 Twin Spark has power steering, electric windows and door mirrors, stereo radio cassette and central locking as standard, as well as an ABS option, all for £15,870. The £17,870\* 164 2.0 Twin Spark Lusso also has ABS, an electric sunroof and alloy wheels as standard, as well as air conditioning and leather seats as options.



## A RACE APART



Spark engine from the smaller Alfa 75. The Non-Lusso model looks terrific value.

'As the name suggests, there are two spark plugs per cylinder, but the engine also has variable inlet valve timing. Theoretically, it's a very efficient engine and on paper the results are impressive: 148 bhp from a non-turbo charged 2.0 litre four is good going. Against the Peugeot's 122 bhp eight valve engine, the Alfa Romeo 164 is clearly a long way ahead on power.'

#### PERFORMANCE AND ECONOMY.

'Overall, the Alfa sparkles above the others here. The difference is that it has verve and spirit and really revels in being driven hard.'

'(The Granada's) engine is noisy and thrashy in the extreme and has absolutely no enthusiasm for hard work.'

'Overall the 605 performs pleasantly. Yet there's something missing in its armoury.'

'It does feel like a big, heavy car endowed with a small and relatively under-powered engine.'

slow and stolid, and the body rolls, squirms and shudders through the bends and over the bumps as though connected only distantly to the wheels.

#### QUALITY AND EQUIPMENT.

'Quality, in the sense used here, means more than just build integrity. It also encompasses quality of materials, and how effectively they are used in the aesthetic sense. Judged accordingly, the Alfa Romeo and the Rover vie for first place. Both have deep, lustrous paintwork, expensive-looking and feeling plastics inside, high-quality seat fabrics and decent carpets. Compared with these two, the Peugeot doesn't quite make the grade.'

'(The Granada's) rear bumper shakes when you shut the boot, the strip of fake wood across the facia is a woeful misjudgement and it's all starting to look a touch messy, a shade dated.'

'Dated certainly describes the Volvo.'

#### SERVICING AND COSTS.

'In 3.0 litre form, the well-built 164's... secondhand values are strong. There's no reason

In another comparative test, 'What Car?' magazine gave top marks to the Twin Spark's larger engined brother: the £22,635\* 143 mph Alfa Romeo 164 3.0 V6.

'When it comes down to it the 164 Lusso offers such terrific value for money that the decision couldn't go any other way. It's exceptionally well specified, has bags of performance from what is one of the best engines currently available in any car on the market, and it looks sensational.'

For further details, or to arrange a test drive at your nearest dealer, fill in the coupon and send it to the Alfa Romeo Information Service, FREEPOST 952, Sandwich, Kent CT13 9BR or telephone (0304) 617788 (24 hours).

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# US academics under pressure to rewrite ethnic history

From CHARLES BREMNER  
IN NEW YORK

**IN THE OLD** days, a few dates and names sufficed to sketch the history taught in American schools: pyramids, Greeks 1066, Richard the Lionheart, Christopher Columbus, Mayflower, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and so on.

But, in late 1990, history teachers venture into a political and racial minefield as rival ethnic and even sexual groups fight for the recognition they say has been denied them. In New York, eight black families have sued the state education authority for failing to teach their children about black achievements. In California, after years of study, the state authority has approved history textbooks that seek to accommodate every culture. They were immediately

attacked by black, Asian, Hispanic, Islamic, Jewish, Indian, Chinese, women's, gay and lesbian organizations, all claiming their contributions had been slighted.

Muslims said only Muslims should have written the chapters on Islam; Chinese said their cruel treatment at the hands of whites had been glossed over; Jews complained that nothing was said about persecution by Christians; homosexuals said that famous gays had not been given their due.

Above all, black historians denounced the new course as hopelessly biased towards the white, European version. A number of schools are seeking to redress this alleged bias with history lessons that state, among other things, that blacks discovered America, invented the telephone, built the pyramids and invented writing.

The criticism in California was

surprising since the state had tried to wipe the slate clean and produce a curriculum that drew on every culture and "was no longer exclusively the property of white males", as one of the authors of the new textbooks put it.

Some educators are wondering if they should give up the whole idea of producing a single history for all Americans, one that seeks to weave all the ethnic and religious experiences that forged the country.

Bill Hong, the chief of California's huge public education system, sounded the alarm this month: "The question is, do we keep the society together or do we break up into tribal warfare?" he asked. "If you take this to its logical conclusion you get Lebanon or Northern Ireland."

Diane Ravitch, a professor of history at Columbia University in

New York, wrote in the *American Scholar* that the country was in for trouble if it failed to preserve an "agreed-upon vision of liberty and justice... a society and a culture to which we all belong".

The biggest challenge to such thinking has come from the creation of "Afrocentric" history courses in schools and universities over the past couple of years. Milwaukee this month approved special schools for black children where they will be taught a curriculum that stresses black achievements, based on the thesis of self-esteem, which holds that black children fail at school because they feel left out of a white-dominated culture.

Coming 36 years since the Supreme Court abolished segregation in American schools, the Milwaukee scheme has prompted an outcry. But education officials

therefore owed the roots of its culture.

These historians treat as fact the claim that Africans sailed to the Americas 2,000 years before Columbus. Evidence for this is based on sculptures and other artefacts that could be interpreted as negro. Afrocentric teachers are also telling children that the telephone was really pioneered by Lewis Howard Latimer, a black man who worked for Bell.

The American Textbook Council, a private organisation which monitors school materials, is upset by such courses. Gilbert Sewall, its director, said: "What is worrisome is not just the way that facts are put together but throughout there is a sense that they are teaching that racism and evil is all around."

On a broader level, the ethnic focus is being denounced by many

historians as essentially dishonest. Arthur Schlesinger, the New York historian and one of the most vocal critics, says it amounts to inventing "appy history". "I don't think that history is a form of therapy that should be used to improve self-esteem," he said recently. Asian Americans, he notes, excelled in US schools without any role models in the history books.

The argument over school history classes comes at a time when Americans of all races have been inspired by the power of the highly acclaimed documentary television series on the civil war. Publishers are now struggling to meet the demand for works on the period of the 19th century conflict. The extraordinary interest in the era suggests that the country is not so "tribalised" in its view of history after all.

## UK holds back on currency schedule

By MICHAEL BINION  
IN BRUSSELS  
AND ANDREW MCEWEN

**MARGARET** Thatcher has told Giulio Andreotti, the Italian prime minister, that she is not prepared to set a date at the European Community's Rome summit next weekend for the second stage of monetary union.

Sigmar Andreotti held talks with her at Chequers on Saturday amid increasing pressure from other EC countries for a starting date. Mrs Thatcher said the question should wait until an inter-governmental conference on economic and monetary union which is due to start in December. She argued that the summing already had a full agenda.

France has been pressuring for a date following the announcement by Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, last week that he would support January 1994, a compromise date proposed by The Netherlands. Jacques Delors, the president of the European Commission, had hoped for a start in 1993 but was delighted by Herr Kohl's move. He believes there is consensus among all EC countries excepted.

Mrs Thatcher's attitude was not unexpected, because John Major, the Chancellor, had argued that it would be foolish to set a starting date without deciding what the content of stage two should be. It is expected to lay the basis for a European central bank and a common currency.

Carlo Caccia, governor of the Bank of Italy, added his weight on Saturday to the 1994 proposal. He called for a rapid end to the debate about a single currency and said the cut should take on that role.

Today, EC foreign ministers will attempt to salvage an eleventh-hour compromise and the global credibility of the community from the wreckage of the farm subsidy negotiations. These reached deadlock again on Friday for the third time in two weeks. Without any agreement on the key agricultural sector, the community threatens to sabotage almost four years of work in the Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Despite the pressing interest of the Twelve in ending the squabble, the chances of the foreign ministers, overruling their farm colleagues, look slim. The hard line taken by Ignaz Kiechle, the German finance minister, appears to have the support of Herr Kohl, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the foreign minister, is unlikely to signal a retreat today.

The GATT issue will leave the ministers with less time to discuss economic and monetary union and plans for closer political union among the Twelve.

The ministers will also press Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, to endorse proposals for closer defence and foreign policy co-operation within the EC and to make decision-making in the community more efficient and accountable. Without ruling out any plans for accelerated political union outlined by France and Germany, and vigorously endorsed by Italy, Britain insists it is wrong to pre-empt the December conference or narrow down the agenda at this stage.

Gianfranco De Michelis, the Italian foreign minister, will today call for more majority voting in the community, the extension of EC competence to defence and foreign policy, and a greater role for the European parliament in decision-making.

Today's meeting is due to discuss the Gulf, transatlantic relations and Eastern Europe's urgent need for aid to meet increased oil prices.



## Democratic groups fail to find unity in Moscow

From MARY DEEVESKY IN MOSCOW

**MORE** than 2,000 delegates from all over the Russian Federation gathered in Moscow at the weekend for the first congress of Democratic Russia, an umbrella group uniting more than two dozen political groups opposed to Communist party rule.

The two-day meeting, which was chaotic and at times angry, eventually adopted a moderate constitution, expressed support for the Russian parliament's decision to proceed alone with a programme of rapid economic reform, and called on President Gorbachev to accept Boris Yeltsin's proposal of a reformist coalition within two weeks.

The meeting struggled on yesterday evening with little direction and sporadic decisions. Attempts to forge alliances founded repeatedly on the strong and stubborn characters of rival leaders. By the end, Democratic Russia looked no more convincing a political force than it had at the start.

A number of smaller Christian parties fell by the wayside, unhappy with the decision to offer a coalition to the central leadership. Two of the movement's potential

### Florida jury acquits rap music band

**NEW YORK** — A Florida jury has acquitted the rap music band, 2 Live Crew, on charges of performing obscene songs. The verdict was hailed by civil liberties groups as a victory for artistic freedom (Charles Bremner writes).

After the verdict, the Recording Industry Association of America said: "This judgment should serve as notice to others trying to find music obscene that Americans believe very strongly in our First Amendment rights. Whether they find it vulgar or abominable or lewd still does not mean that it is criminally obscene."

### Gadaffi's might

**CONCERN** in the West over Colonel Gadaffi's influence in Sudan increased yesterday, after Omar Hassan al-Bashir, Khartoum's military leader, said that his country would merge with Libya as soon as possible. Thousands greeted Colonel Gadaffi when he arrived in Khartoum to observe the final session of a conference on Sudan's political future.

### Village captured

**COLOMBO** — Government troops captured a strategic coastal village in the north and killed 20 Tamil rebels. The capture of Mawaddipura would open a passage to Kankesanthurai, a vital, rebel-controlled port one mile away. There was no immediate response from the rebel Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (AP).

### Jail riots spread

**A**THENS — Rioting by prisoners pressing for reforms spread to the central Greek jail of Larissa, the fifth prison to revolt this month. More than 100 of the jail's 500 prisoners took to the rooftops, burned mattresses and smashed furniture. Rioting has also taken place in prisons in Athens, Crete, Patras and Halkida. (Reuters)

### Islands dispute

**TAIPEI** — Japan's navy stopped a team of Taiwanese athletes from planting an Olympic torch on a deserted chain of islands whose sovereignty is disputed between Taiwan, China and Japan. Taiwan's state television said at least two Japanese navy ships prevented the athletes from landing at the Diaoyutai islands, 120 miles north of Taiwan. (Reuters)

### Kabul battles

**KABUL** — Afghan planes and artillery units attacked mujahidin guerrillas laying siege to the southern city of Qalat, the government said. It said its forces had killed more than 80 rebels in fighting around Qalat, capital of Zabol province. (Reuters)



## Italian secret services given ultimatum over Moro letters

From RICHARD BASSETT IN ROME

**GILJIO** Andreotti yesterday threatened Italy's secret services with sweeping reforms if they did not quickly clarify the mysterious discovery ten days ago of letters written by Aldo Moro, the murdered leading Italian politician and Christian Democrat leader.

The letters, written during Moro's 55 days of captivity in 1978, were discovered by workmen in a flat which had been extensively searched without success by more than 400 security agents from no fewer than six different organisations.

The discovery has embarrassed

the security apparatus and caused Signor Andreotti's Christian Democrat Party discomfort. One letter alleges that Signor Andreotti and other politicians failed to negotiate seriously with the Red Brigades which kidnapped Moro. Another claims that the Christian Democrats were financed throughout the 1950s by the American embassy in Rome.

Publication of the letters comes at a time when the political spectrum here is once more on the move. Signor Andreotti's government is ridden with divisions and elections are expected within six

months. He made it clear yesterday that he thought the letters could have been planted in the flat well after 1978, awaiting "discovery" at a moment when they could cause the greatest instability.

"I want to find the postman of these letters. If the security services cannot find out what precisely took place, we will send someone else," Signor Andreotti said. He added that all the forces of the state could be brought to bear on the mystery, and that he would not hesitate to streamline and unify Italy's various security organisations.

Earlier this year he drew up plans to restructure the security services, only to shelve them after opposition from senior officers. Unless the services discover who planted the letters and when, Signor Andreotti will resurrect his plan.

The murdered politician's family demanded yesterday to be given copies of all 413 pages of the letters.

Vittorio Feltri, editor of the weekly *Eurospap*, was questioned by police at the weekend after the magazine published an interview with a carabinieri officer who infiltrated the Red Brigades after 1978 and claimed that all of Moro's letters had been handed over to Carlo Alberto Dalla Chiesa, the carabinieri general in charge of the initial investigation, who caused disquiet at the time by refusing to hand over papers he had discovered. General Dalla Chiesa was shot by the Mafia in Sicily shortly afterwards.

## Germans face speed restriction

From IAN MURRAY  
IN ROME

**PLANS** to impose a 130kph (80mph) speed limit on Germany's motorways during fog are in an advanced stage of preparation by the transport ministry, which has in the past held out for the right of the motorist to choose as fast as he or she wants.

The plans have been drawn up after a series of accidents, including one last week in which seven people died and 37 were injured in fog. The idea is to set up reflections at 50-yard intervals and to require drivers to obey a 60kph limit if visibility drops below this level. Discussions are under way with state government authorities on introducing the limit early next year, although some road safety experts say 60kph is too fast for safety in fog.

Motorway limits run counter to the Twelwe in ending the squabbles, the chances of the foreign ministers, overruling their farm colleagues, look slim. The hard line taken by Ignaz Kiechle, the German finance minister, appears to have the support of Herr Kohl, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the foreign minister, is unlikely to signal a retreat today.

The GATT issue will leave the ministers with less time to discuss economic and monetary union and plans for closer political union among the Twelwe.

The ministers will also press Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, to endorse proposals for closer defence and foreign policy co-operation within the EC and to make decision-making in the community more efficient and accountable. Without ruling out any plans for accelerated political union outlined by France and Germany, and vigorously endorsed by Italy, Britain insists it is wrong to pre-empt the December conference or narrow down the agenda at this stage.

Gianfranco De Michelis, the Italian foreign minister, will today call for more majority voting in the community, the extension of EC competence to defence and foreign policy, and a greater role for the European parliament in decision-making.

Today's meeting is due to discuss the Gulf, transatlantic relations and Eastern Europe's urgent need for aid to meet increased oil prices.

### Aborigines threaten to boycott Mandela visit

From ROBERT COCKBURN IN SYDNEY

**NELSON** Mandela faces an embarrassing boycott of his visit to Australia by Aborigines hurt over his unwillingness to discuss the racism and violence confronting Australia's black population.

The deputy president of the African National Congress is due in Canberra today for a four-day visit. He will meet Bob Hawke, the prime minister.

On the first day, proceedings started 30 minutes late because of the crush of people trying to enter the hall; police were called and crash barriers were set up in an attempt to separate legitimate delegates from vociferous anti-communists outside.

Higher than in South Africa, Mandela's decision not to talk about aboriginal issues is a condition of getting money out of the Australian government, Mr Foley told the Sydney *Sun-Herald*.

"It's hypocrisy. They (the ANC) went to great extremes to try to suggest that there was no problem of racism in Australia."

However, the aboriginal community is split on the issue, with one leader saying Mr Mandela would be made welcome.

ABC radio yesterday reported that Mr Hawke would consider lifting sanctions against Pretoria when the elimination of apartheid was shown to be "irreversible".

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More than aesthetics seem to be driving the fascination with the 1970s. As the mood in America has darkened with recession and the Middle East confrontation, opinion polls and commentators are diagnosing a return to the malaise that last afflicted the country in the 1970s. A new verb has even been coined — "to Carterize" — as in President Jimmy Carter. It means to lose your authority through excessive dithering. Hardly a pundit has resisted

applying it to Mr Bush for his performance over the budget.

At least Mr Bush can take solace from not being identified with the 1980s, which have been truly relegated to the rubbish bin of history. "The 1980s were a garbage decade — gitz, fake glamour, false promises," pronounced Faith Popcorn, a New York trend analyst whose clients include politicians and big manufacturing companies. "More than junk bonds, it was junk thinking," she said. Carolyn Heilbrun has just published the first 1980s book, called *The Worst Years of Our Lives*.

All this talk of decade-hopping is worrying more serious thinkers. Todd Gitlin, a California university professor famous for his views on the corrupting influence of television believes that the decade mania "is a shortcut to thinking about what is going on in society." Another professor has just equated the trashing of the 1980s — "to talking about your ex-husband a day after the divorce".

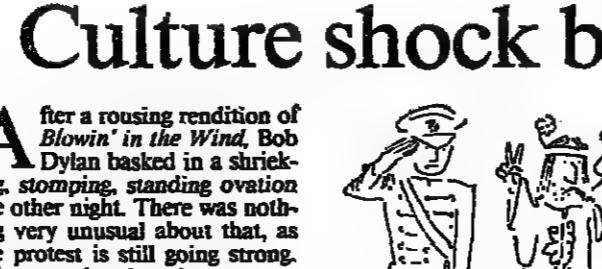
For those who would prefer

not to forget the era of yuppies and Ronald Reagan, the Trivial Pursuit company has just produced an "80s edition" of its board game. What is the first name of Oliver North's wife? (Reagan). Which of Ronald Reagan's cabinet said he thought their black cook was his mother until the age of 10? (Michael). What Democratic hopeful planted his garden with eggplant, cucumbers and gney peppers? (Michael Dukakis). Who?

Older American men who want to live through the next decade have been given some striking advice by researchers at the University of California: get married or stay married. The San Francisco team found, in an extensive study, that unmarried men between the ages of 45 and 64 are twice as likely to die within ten years than those who are living with wives. Of greatest surprise was the finding that men who lived with someone other than a spouse, including mistresses, children, parents or others, survived no better than men who lived on their own.



Andreotti held talks with Mrs Thatcher at Chequers



Dylan into that is amazing." All this could be taken as confirmation that the 1960s have been sanitised,

# Benazir Bhutto ends election campaign on upsurge of popularity

From CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN LAHORE

CAMPAIGNING in Pakistan's fifth general election ends officially at midnight tonight in a mood of uncertainty and anxiety over the possibility of military rule in the crucial months ahead.

Few observers expect the new government to last anything like a full term, regardless of who wins. Benazir Bhutto, who was dismissed as prime minister on August 6 when her popularity was at its lowest ebb in 20 months of power, has staged a comeback and could be within striking distance of returning to office after Wednesday's poll.

Her Pakistan People's Party, together with three small allied parties, could emerge as the single largest block in parliament, but without an overall majority. It would then be up to a large number of rival parties to form a coalition to keep her from power, a task that the army will undoubtedly assist. The odds are against her returning to power, even if the military were to allow it after supporting her dismissal.

Asif Zardari, Miss Bhutto's husband, who is in police custody in Karachi on charges of kidnapping and extortion, stands a good chance of winning at least one of the two constituencies he is contesting in his first foray into politics. He, too, has benefited politically from the acting administration's heavy-handed tactics.

If anti-Bhutto parties do form the next government, both Miss

Bhutto and Mr Zardari can expect an intensified legal drive against them on charges of corruption. The objective will be to bar Miss Bhutto from politics, something that could bring severe criticism from the United States and other big aid donors.

The eight-party Islamic Democ-

atic Alliance is striving for a straight win over Miss Bhutto in the 207 Muslim seats being contested. The Sind-based Mohajir Qaumi Movement whose 14 MPs gave their crucial support to Miss Bhutto after the 1988 poll, will this time support her rivals. To win, she will therefore have to do substantially better than last time, when she captured 93 seats on a popularity wave after fighting against 11 years of military rule.

She remains the most charismatic politician in the country, the only one who has consistently attracted huge crowds in a campaign damped by persistent rumours of a military takeover or postponement of the elections. Many politicians have refused to invest heavily in their campaigns because of fears that the new government, whoever runs it, will soon collapse in political turmoil.

The military favours the creation of a "national" government that would include MPs from the People's Party. The generals believe that, once it is clear that Miss Bhutto is not returning to power, it will be possible to split her party. A government headed

Tactics backfire, page 13

only eight miles east of Cambodia's main port. The tactic was classic. Mines were detonated under two flatbed cars, then the Khmer Rouge closed in and opened fire with shotguns and other small arms.

Although details are still sketchy, many more than the reported 50 people are likely to have been killed. The flatbed cars are supposed to run empty but those travelling across Cambodia this week were crammed with people carrying goods for sale in the capital.

Mines are a favourite Khmer Rouge weapon, from the small ones that blow off a limb to the powerful version used in this attack. "We say that the mine is a

tireless soldier," a Khmer Rouge soldier told his captors. "It does not need food, or sleep and it is always standing sentinel."

In another incident last week,

400 heavily armed Khmer Rouge fighters entered a village on the strategic Highway Three linking the capital with another port, Kampot, east of Kompong Som.

The guerrillas told the villagers the Vietnamese army had not left Cambodia. They said the villagers should not allow their sons to enlist in the army, but should join the "liberation struggle of the national army" of the Khmer Rouge.

At gunpoint, the guerrillas "cleaned out the village of rice and foodstuff".

The facility of resistance was



Tearful meeting: Kim Jung Un, the mother of a South Korean woman student serving a five-year prison sentence for illegally visiting North Korea last year, is overcome with emotion at the unexpected release by the South Korean authorities of Moon Il-kwan, a 72-year-old South Korean Presbyterian pastor, serving a seven-year sentence for illegally visiting North Korea (Reuters)

demonstrated by Tap Jon, a small farmer in northwest Cambodia. Another group of guerrillas entered the village of So Nichon, 30 miles north of Siem Reap, and demanded rice.

"They had come several times before and we could not afford to keep handing it over as we are poor ourselves and need to eat," the farmer said. He is in Siem Reap hospital with leg and arm wounds. When he refused to give any rice, the Khmer Rouge opened fire, killing his wife, wounding him and shooting his 20-year-old daughter in the foot. Her leg was later amputated at the knee."

The Khmer Rouge do not always use violence. At times they pay for rice with gold or American dollars. Sometimes they show films on portable video equipment; or they kill local officials; or they release officials once they have been "re-educated".

The overall Khmer Rouge leader, Poi Pot, is said to have ordered a "velvet glove" approach to win popular support in rural areas in western Cambodia. Ta Mok, the one-legged Khmer Rouge military commander in northern Cambodia, believes in force and terror, which contributed to a million deaths when the Khmer Rouge ruled Cambodia from 1975 to late 1978. Already 120,000 rural people have been displaced by Khmer Rouge activity.

As the international community tries to push the warring factions

# Malaysia premier in close run poll

From REUTER  
IN KUALA LUMPUR

AN OPPOSITION alliance was running neck and neck with Malaysia's ruling coalition in first results of parliamentary elections, officials said last night.

The ten-member ruling coalition, headed by Mahathir Mohamad, the prime minister, and the opposition alliance headed by his arch-rival and former finance minister, Razaleigh Hamzah, had won ten seats each, while two independent candidates gained one seat each. Mr Razaleigh said: "I feel good. I think we will form the next government and take quite a number of states."

All the initial results were from the Borneo states of Sarawak and Sabah. A total of 180 parliamentary seats, and 351 seats in the legislative assemblies of 11 of Malaysia's 13 states, are being contested.

All the ten seats won so far by the opposition in Sabah state came from the tribally based, predominantly Christian Bersatu Sabah party which defected from Dr Mahathir's coalition last Monday. The multi-racial coalition needs to win 90 seats to form the government and 120 to gain a two-thirds majority — needed to push through key bills in parliament.

Analysts say that the election, called a year ahead of schedule, poses the biggest test yet for the ruling National Front coalition. The analysis had expected Dr Mahathir, aged 64, who took office in 1981, to return to power for a third term but said he could be denied a two-thirds majority.

Dr Mahathir campaigned for continuity and stability to ensure economic progress, while the opposition urged voters to "save Malaysia" from human rights abuses and corruption.

About eight million of Malaysia's 17.4 million population were eligible to vote in the polls, the eighth since independence in 1957. Officials said that despite rain in some areas, up to 70 per cent of voters turned up to cast ballots in 14,645 polling stations. "The turnout this morning was quite encouraging, being the weekend," one official said.

Officials said that apart from complaints by some voters that their names were missing from the voting list, balloting was incident-free. The polls were monitored by Commonwealth observers.

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The new generation of electronics

# The Thatcher factor at work

Ronald Butt

The Conservative defeat at Eastbourne was hardly evidence of the inclination of a majority of voters to see the end of Mrs Thatcher's government. The public mood has been clearly charted in opinion polls for at least 18 months and has been unambiguously displayed by the party's constituency workers by discontented former Tory voters.

The loss of Eastbourne could, therefore, be dismissed as a one-day drama revealing nothing of new significance, especially as the seat, like so many others captured from the Tories by centre parties in by-elections, will almost certainly be retained at the general election.

As Kenneth Baker, the Tory chairman, was quick to point out, the Alliance captured Ryedale in 1986 by overcoming a similar Tory majority, and lost it in 1987 when the Tories won their third term. If statistical comparisons were mechanically applied to Eastbourne it could be glibly asserted that the Tories will yet again overcome their reverses when the general election comes.

Yet the Eastbourne defeat is not so easily dismissed, since it has taken place against a political background fundamentally different from that existing at the time of Ryedale. The government then was in bad odour, suffering from the aftermath of the Westland affair and from the protests of voters unhappy with the slow speed of recovery from a recession that had been the temporary price of overcoming inflation. Unemployment still remained at over three million. Yet the public was deeply distrustful of Labour, whose self-reform had gone nowhere near as far in 1986 as it has now. The third-party option offered by the Alliance, then in its heyday with around a third of voters' support, therefore seemed to offer a realistic alternative to the Conservatives.

At the time of Ryedale, however, the fundamental factor that determined the Tories' 1987 general election victory was already in place: inflation was down below 3 per cent and the seeds of economic recovery and boom were well set. It was a growth economy, and the rewards for past abstention were signalled in the 1987 pre-election budget, both by tax cuts and extra government spending. People felt better off, and they were better off. So the election was won, and in the boom that followed unemployment did, indeed, fall rapidly.

Today, with the maximum period between Eastbourne and the general election only a few months more than that between Ryedale and the election of 1987, inflation is at 10.9 per cent, recession is now only beginning to be felt (instead of being at the end of its cycle, as it was in 1986), there is deep discontent with the government's social policies (from the poll tax to the financing of public services) and people are beginning to feel worse off because of high

*...and moreover*

## MATTHEW PARRIS

"TOO MANY painters today base their work on a love of art rather than a love of life..." Donald Young (1924-90).

My Uncle Don was not one of life's obvious high-livers. A lonely working-class boyhood behind him, he turned away from one class and never sought entrance to another. He stampeded, and didn't like parties. Anyway, he had Joyce, and a few good friends, and chess.

He wouldn't sell his paintings and found promoting them unbearable. He just painted: from the day he left art school in 1947 he was painting, or fretting that he wasn't. The house in Beckenham was stacked, floor to ceiling: front room and back rooms, walls, stairs and corridors... four decades of Don's work. When he died there was a painting on the easel. It was all he cared for. He was not listening for the clink of the champagne glass or the braying of modish approval. Nobody cultivated him, few believed in him. Except my Auntie Joyce.

It cannot have been easy for a butcher's daughter to bring home a shy youth, a lighter-man's son who had won a scholarship to Chelsea School of Art but whose work was hardly what my grandparents considered "art". Angular daubings with funny noses, whimsical things yet painfully intense.

I remember the whispers: "Joyce can draw. Her birds really look like birds. But she doesn't draw much now." My aunt, a schoolteacher, became the breadwinner.

They never had children. It was just Joyce and Don, the goldfish, Snowball the cat – the late Snowball – and, each year, more paintings. Now Don has gone: leaving Joyce, a house full of paintings and a new cat. The cat was indifferent to the paintings. The fish is no more. I mentioned the fish to Joyce. "It would have been his birthday this month," she said. The new cat died last week.

Joyce is 70. She has started a complete cataloguing of Don's work. As she points out, when a future age discovers Don, it will matter. Meanwhile, she is spreading the word. She rang me to say she had arranged an exhibition at the Fairfield Halls

mortgage interest rates and rising prices.

At the same time, Labour has done so much to put its house in order that the Liberal Democrats are now no more than an optional extra facility for protest voters not yet ready to go all the way to Neil Kinnock. And he has gone so far in discarding traditional socialism that even the imprecision of so many of Labour's policies may not handicap his party as much as the Tories hope.

All this is evidence of something very like a sea-change in British politics, suggesting that the relevant comparison to be made with Eastbourne is not Ryedale, but the loss of the safe Tory seat of Orpington in 1962. This is not to say that the Liberals will keep Eastbourne but that their victory may well be part of a similar political pattern to that which led to Labour's victory under Harold Wilson in 1964.

Orpington registered discontent with the Tories of voters not yet prepared to go all the way to Labour. But under Wilson's calming influence, many of them did so in the 1964 general election, though giving Labour an overall majority of only four seats. The Liberals, with some three million votes (though only nine seats), came tantalisingly in sight of holding the balance.

Something like this outcome looks increasingly in prospect for the general election, which will probably be held in 1992. (With the current mood of a section of the Labour party this could also mean an outside chance of an agreement on proportional representation.) Though most people are much better off than in 1979, that is a time not easily recalled, especially by younger voters. A voter aged 25 in 1992 will have been only 12 when Mrs Thatcher took power.

Over the past two years the government has had signals galore of the dangers over a whole range of its policies. It has shrugged them off. Warnings from those who most value its great achievements have been dismissed by Downing Street as signs of wimpishness.

Justly or not, the critical public now associates this refusal to listen with Mrs Thatcher personally. It has increasingly come to regard the boom as something that most benefited the rich, and what is more the boom has ended. The question therefore follows, has she become more a liability than the great asset she was?

Yet there is no prospect of her standing down, and there are too many hotly contested issues in the Conservative party (Europe among them) for there to be peaceful agreement on a successor if she did. The Thatcher factor therefore will determine the outcome of the election, and only Mrs Thatcher herself can determine whether it is a winning or a losing card. Above all she needs both scepticism about past dogma and a willingness to listen.

# Anatole Lieven sees this week's election doing nothing to put Pakistan's house in order

# Will Benazir outwit the generals?

Pakistan's general election on Wednesday, precipitated by the dismissal of Benazir Bhutto's government in August, is unlikely to turn out as the generals hoped. They had reckoned on voters turning away from her Pakistan People's Party by the million because of her administration's inept performance and the desertion of many of her MPs in the face of the army's show of strength.

In the event, defections have been few, and barring massive rigging by the "caretaker" government, the PPP will almost certainly remain the largest single party. Popular disillusionment with alleged PPP corruption has largely been cancelled out by public anger over the manner of the government's dismissal.

Concrete evidence of corruption has proved hard to find, but Miss Bhutto's husband, Asif Zardari, now under arrest, is vulnerable. To strengthen his hand against both Miss Bhutto and an admirably impartial judiciary, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan has taken the power to transfer any

case from any court in Pakistan to another, at any stage in the proceedings; if Mr Zardari looks like getting off, the president will simply find another judge.

Should the PPP come out on top on Wednesday, some forces in the establishment are reported to have asked Miss Bhutto to cede the prime ministership to someone more acceptable to the army, in return for the charges against her husband being dropped.

That would be a compromise acceptable to many PPP supporters, but Miss Bhutto is unlikely to agree. The generals would not allow her to dominate a government from behind the scenes.

Contrary to popular belief, the deep hostility to Miss Bhutto in the establishment stems only partly from her being a woman. "Islamist" ideas do not yet predominate in the army high command and senior bureaucracy, which retain vestiges of the British-Indian tradition. More important is hereditary dislike of her family and anger at her interference in military and bureaucratic appointments. But perhaps the

main reason for her dismissal is her support for the native Sindhis of her home province in the violence against Mohajir immigrants from post-independence India that has left hundreds dead.

Given the weakness of the Islamic Democratic Alliance, the main opposition to the PPP, the army may have no choice but to seek a compromise with Miss Bhutto if it does not want to take over directly. This could perhaps be achieved by Miss Bhutto's agreement to an institutionalised government role for the army through a national security council that would deal with internal conflicts such as that in Sind.

Senior PPP members have indicated that such a council would be acceptable, but many party workers, especially in Sind, would regard it as a betrayal. Some of Miss Bhutto's advisers say that in view of the internal divisions of any non-PPP government, and appalling economic problems that can only be aggravated by the high price of oil, the PPP should stay in opposition and wait for the army to call it back.

Even General Zia, supposedly an autocrat, had to squander the bonanza of American aid during the Afghan war to buy support from the political classes. The chance to develop the country's infrastructure under the iron heel of military dictatorship was lost, perhaps for good.

Without a co-ordinated effort, however, Pakistan faces a grim future. By the year 2000, the population will grow by almost 50 per cent. Already unemployment among educated youth is the biggest engine of conflict in Sind; the country's farmers could not feed such numbers. The scale of existing political society, is likely to foster belief in what might be called an Islamic-fascist solution, particularly among junior officers who might eventually throw off their ingrained obedience to their superiors. If Pakistan were ethnically homogenous, that might work. In a nation riven as it is, it looks more like a recipe for quick suicide in place of the creeping rot offered by Miss Bhutto and the other politicians.

# Something stirring, if only for our great-grandchildren



Bernard Levin praises plans to plant a new forest in the Midlands—and invites suggestions for its name

If you were seeking the least romantic man in the realm, you would look for him first among the ranks of the spokesmen of Leicestershire county council, and you would be reasonably certain that your search would not be in vain.

What, then, would you think if you read, coming from precisely that source, these words: "It... gives people a visionary feel." A visionary feel? From Leicestershire county council? Nay, from a spokesman for Leicestershire county council? I think you would at least be sufficiently intrigued to learn more about this official and his vision.

But when you discovered what this particular vision encompassed, so great would be your astonishment that you would inevitably think you were being hoaxed. For a recent article in this paper, by Craig Seton, has revealed that there is afoot a serious and apparently feasible proposal to plant in the Midlands an entirely new forest, 150 square miles in area, which would be bigger than Birmingham and Coventry put together and would stretch lengthwise from Uttoxeter to Leicester and widthwise from Lichfield to Burton-on-Trent.

If that does not engage your imagination until your hair stands on end, you must be bald. But it is not a hoax: no one could possibly believe that the Countryside Commission, from which the news emanates, would indulge in such improbability. Moreover, the environment secretary has given the proposal his imprimatur, and a rather more valuable than his imprimatur — enough money to a start.

And spotted Snowball — my favourite painting, where he is a blizzard blur, tangling a ball of wool that grandma and Joyce are trying to wind: a wonderful picture.

Joyce had arranged the whole show. Things Don had written had been typed, and posted up with the pictures. Wall cards told you about Don's career. Each painting was titled, and some of his best were there: the chess game "When Joyce won despite non-adherence to elementary principles". And two powerful self-portraits. After an hour with them, Don's presence seemed to grow.

Sometimes people passed the corridor and, for Don's sake, I willed somebody — anybody — to stop and admire. Nobody even glanced. Snowball, still tangled in his wool, winked across at humorous figures sketched in oils in Don's teasing way. Could he see? Did he mind that nobody looked?

Through glass doors two elderly men discussed Croydon airport control tower, of which they approved. "Yes," said one in a bowls-club blazer, "a lot of work has gone into that. You can see each stone." He peered towards Don's territory. "What's over there?"

I heard Don's stammer, behind my shoulder. "Don't bother!" — almost pleading — "you honestly won't like it." "Don't bother," said the bowing gent's friend. "Picasso sort of stuff?" They turned and left. Snowball resumed his game.

Don smiled with relief. He did not need these people. He only needed Joyce... and Snowball, who was concentrating on the wool and unconcerned with art. Don hated art.

The Countryside Commission had scoured the land to find an area sufficiently short of trees for the plan, and found five, two of which are sufficiently romantic already, based as they are on, respectively, Sherwood Forest and the Forest of Arden ("Where they did the time carelessly, as they did in the golden world"). But the present site, which it seems has fewer trees than most of the rest of the country, carried the day.

And what a day: I can hardly wait for it to dawn, though I shall not see it completed, for the planting alone will take 30 years and the forest will not come to full maturity for 100. That fact in itself stirs the blood, for to think of a project that will not be finished in one's own lifetime, or indeed in that of two or three generations younger, is a marvellously calming experience. It has that quality primarily because it is based on nature, which cannot be hurried, unlike man-made things; there are many huge projects, such as manned flights to the sun, which will take many decades in the creating, but they will not have the patina that nature and nature alone, can provide. Why, one day, even that foolish old dream of digging a tunnel between Britain and France will be attempted, though of course it will prove a white elephant and lose all the billions it costs.

No such fate will befall the forest, even though it is a project

initiated and cultivated by man. There are man-made dangers, of course; already there is talk of "assisting tourism" and the idea has even been described as "a draw to quality investment". So far from assisting tourism, there should be signs on all the roads leading to any part of the new forest, in all the languages of the earth, to the effect that it is overrun by particularly savage wolves and exceptionally poisonous snakes, and no investment of any kind should be permitted if there is the slightest possibility of it producing a profit. There is also the inevitable chatter about the forest being "part of the nation's contribution to combating global warming", but that is harmless and can be ignored.

The prospectus says that half of the area will be under trees, the other half comprising fields, villages and towns. I am uneasy about the towns: suppose they looked like Birmingham or smell like Burton-on-Trent? Let us insist that there shall be no village with more than, say, a thousand inhabitants, and for safety's sake none of these should be less than 10 miles from any other. "Some commercial timber operations" are mentioned; I am not implacably opposed to these — after all, clearing fallen trees and topping crowded ones are part of forestry conservation — but I insist that the business is scrupulously run and very closely monitored.

getting a lot of doorstep flak from rugby supporters (that means everyone from six months up) who accuse him of being partly responsible for denying them visits by the Springboks.

"His sudden change of heart dates from coming down here, knocking on doors and being confronted by people — already against him for being an outsider — who believe that politics and sport should never be allowed to mix. He is now going overboard to convince people he has shed his old convictions."

Not worth nicking

Michael Robinson, former keeper of pictures at the National Maritime Museum and author of a new two-volume catalogue of the works of the two Van de Velde's, fears that one of the best-known pictures attributed to the Dutch artists, hanging in the Queen's House at Greenwich, is not original.

"The Royal visit to the fleet in the Thames estuary, 5 June 1672" was commissioned by Charles II from the Dutch father-and-son team. It was acquired by the Greenwich museum in the 1930s and described as the original, but Robinson, whose catalogue of the Van de Velde's is the result of 60 years of research, says: "My feeling now is that it is not quite well enough painted."

David Cordingley, head of presentations at Greenwich, does not dispute Robinson's opinion. "Michael is the fountainhead of all knowledge about the Van de Velde's, and if he believes this is not by the hands of the masters, that is the case. But it is still an important historical document.

But there is better still to come. We are assured that the forest will consist of mainly broadleaved trees (that "mainly" will have to be regularly examined). The wonderful idea of a brand new forest may be thought of as the contribution and penance required of the Forestry Commission, which for decades has been determined to cover every square inch of this country, not excluding Oxford Circus, York Minster and Coniston Water, in their persistent combers. If there is no backsliding, the forest may grant them abolition.

What name shall it have? We must in no circumstances follow the wretched solution devised for the National Theatre, where a preposterous vanity was permitted to name two of the NT's three auditoriums respectively after the long-forgotten mother of an unimpressive Tory cabinet minister, and one of those useful workhorses — among his countless credits was the chairmanship of Battersea dogs' home (well, somebody has to be) — who has not so much been forgotten as little heard of in the first place.

I suppose the search for a name could make a nationwide competition, though the judges would have to be very carefully chosen, lest they decide on Gaza. An appealing solution would be to take the most romantic or charming village name in the area and use that: is there a Weddington, Culhampton or a Vicar's Beckoning somewhere about? But surely the best solution is before our eyes, at any rate if we have a volume of Shakespeare open before us. Why not just call it Another Part of the Forest?

This might reduce its value, but we are pretty relaxed about it.

Such a laid-back attitude is commendable. London art dealer Rodney Orme, who specialises in maritime pictures, says: "If that is the case, instead of half a million, it probably would not fetch more than £100,000."

Deux livres de livres

The quintessentially British town with a choice of second-hand bookshops has been exported to France. Richard Booth, who set up the first of 25 book emporiums at Hay-on-Wye 30 years ago, has moved to Montolieu in the Pyrenees. To the delight of Gallic buyers and browsers alike he has just opened, on two days a week, the hamlet's first second-hand bookshop.

"The French have yet to experience a book town such as Hay-on-Wye," says Booth. "I hope other booksellers will follow me to Montolieu — indeed, six or seven have already made soundings." He also hopes that other small shops that have nothing to do with books will follow. "In Hay-on-Wye, there are eight times more small shops than in neighbouring towns of similar size."

• Neil Kinnock's lip-stretching roar of laughter when an enraged Margaret Thatcher branded him a crypto-communist at question time last week was not the masterful gesture of disdain identified by the parliamentary scribes. It seems that in the din the Labour leader never actually heard the slur. It was only when he returned to his office, and his face resumed its normal composure, that he was told what she had said.



Ashcroft, Sir Alec Guinness and Robert Hardy. But the star of the show will undoubtedly be Sir Anthony's Jack Russell terrier.



1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

## PAY AND THE PUBLIC

The government has a private sector pay policy. ERM is its name. The exchange rate mechanism inhibits devaluation of the currency, and so British firms, who pay their employees too much, will not be able to compete with foreign firms. For Michael Howard, the employment secretary, the trick is to make people see that pay restraint is in their interest because their own jobs are at risk. As policies go, this just about passes muster, at the cost of some oversimplification of the real world. The same cannot be said of the government's policy towards public sector pay.

This policy does not rely on a pay norm. Reports that the government was aiming for a 7 per cent pay target for its employees this winter are exaggerated, though it wants negotiators to assume a 7 per cent inflation rate. The policy for the public sector, Mr Howard said yesterday, is based on cash limits. Too much pay will mean cuts and lost jobs.

During this decade, the policy has been reasonably successful in holding down the pay of public employees. In the year to April, central government earnings rose by only 7 per cent (though earnings in local government went up by 11 per cent). This compared with 9.1 per cent in the private sector. Since 1981, and the end of comparability, public sector pay has steadily lost ground to that in the private sector. But the cost of that limited success has been enormous.

What happens in the public sector is that monopoly unions sit down with monopoly employers to construct cosy deals. Sometimes, the price of a high settlement is a declining level of service. At others, they are content with a more modest settlement, hanging onto the quiet life at the expense of changing work practices to improve services. In many public sector organisations, investment is repeatedly cut to make room for centrally-determined pay awards. Pay rises as a proportion of total costs. In consequence, more and more public expenditure does not buy correspondingly improved public services. Moreover, in the

public sector, decisions as to who should be paid relatively more, and who relatively less, become distorted by politics.

The government always finds scope to pay more to the police. Establishing its law-and-order credentials matters even though police effectiveness is in doubt. Firemen enjoy a formula linking them to the top quarter of average earnings; even this, *The Times* reports today, fails to dissuade some of them from defrauding the public through spurious injury claims. And any group that takes industrial action for long enough, boasts a plausible cause and has a cogent spokesman can be sure of partial victory, as the ambulance men proved earlier this year.

Meanwhile senior civil servants, whose cause is not popular, are paid too little and made too secure. Awards from the pay review bodies, for doctors and nurses, judges and the armed forces, are for ever being rephased to keep down the cost to the Exchequer. The illusion of restraint is achieved, but only at a cost to the morale of those involved and to the integrity of the ministerial conjurers. This is no way to run a railroad, or a post office, or a central government.

It is impossible to predict whether a perfect policy for public sector pay exists. But the ingredients for the best practicable policy are clear, and should be entirely acceptable to present ministers. The further privatisation goes, and the more competition to which privatised organisations are exposed, the better. Firmness in negotiation over the total sums available should be matched with flexibility in rewarding groups who genuinely contribute to greater efficiency. Market criteria such as recruitment, retention and motivation should be given priority over political considerations, that means a continuing devolution of pay negotiations away from the national level.

Above all, ministers should keep negotiations at arm's length. Those who cannot keep their hands off invariably end up with burnt fingers.

## IN SYRIA'S SHADOW

When Lebanese and Syrian troops finally forced General Michel Aoun to flee the presidential palace last weekend Lebanon's president, Elias Hrawi, proclaimed a "new dawn" and promised an end to Lebanon's 15 years of civil war. Yet even before yesterday's assassination of the prominent Christian leader, Dany Chamoun and his family, the dawn was already stained Lebanon's characteristic blood-red. Among other atrocities, Syrian forces last week murdered around 200 of the general's captured troops, putting into perspective President Hrawi's demand that the French embassy surrender General Aoun to face trial for war crimes.

Last week's operation, intended to be a surgical strike, was successful in its main aim of ending General Aoun's hopeless 18-month crusade to drive Syria from Lebanon. The barricades along the Green Line dividing Christian east Beirut from the Muslim west have already come down. But all surgery in Lebanon has a way of developing post-operative complications.

Will this happen again? General Aoun's departure removes one barrier to uniting the country along the lines of the constitutional compromise agreed under Arab League sponsorship, at the Saudi resort of Taif a year ago. But the gain should not be exaggerated. General Aoun's challenge has long been a fiction. The Christians controlled only a fraction of Lebanon and General Aoun only a small area within it. Military victory over 40,000 Syrian troops was never within his reach, unless he could draw western powers into the fray. This year, his men have devoted most energy to fighting the militia of his Christian rival, Dr Samir Geagea.

President Hrawi's proclaimed priorities are bringing all Beirut under central government control and dismantling Lebanon's militias. That will be difficult. Lebanon's political system and civil institutions, from rubbish collection to security, have been all but destroyed. There have been no elections for 18 years and the real political leaders are those who head the militias: the Druze, the rival

Christian groups and, among the Shia, the mutually hostile forces of Hezbollah and the Amal militia led by Nabih Berri. Other assorted gunmen backed by Syria roam Beirut. President Hrawi would also like to establish his government as something more than Syria's puppet. But the hard truth is that he can only do so with President Assad's tacit permission. To assert the government's authority, the weak Lebanese army needs Syrian backing. Syria enjoys unwonted freedom of manoeuvre in present circumstances. Iraq's invasion of Kuwait has given Syria, as Iraq's enemy, temporary *carte blanche* in Lebanon. Iran, which finances the Hezbollah, is in supportive mood. Israel's ability to react is constrained by the need to maintain as low a profile as possible. So Syria is free for the moment to use its power to incorporate Lebanon, as President Assad has always wanted, into "Greater Syria".

*Realpolitik* may none the less incline President Assad to a more circumspect exercise of Syrian hegemony. That is not only because improved relations with the west, which supports the Taif agreement, are important to Syria. The Beirut militias are not the only forces with which the Syrians would have to contend if they contemplated annexation. Iraq, which supported General Aoun, would encourage the 10,000-strong Palestinian militia in Sidon, just to the south of Beirut, to turn an outright bid for control of Lebanon into a bloodbath. Finally, a revival of Lebanese prosperity would help the Syrian economy.

If Syria permits it, the Taif accords have a chance. Having buried more than 100,000 dead, most Lebanese would prefer any order, even that imposed under Syria's shadow, to continued fighting. The accords provide a basis for civil peace. They go some way to meeting the grievances of Lebanon's Muslim majority by diluting Christian political hegemony, while providing the Christians with safeguards. For the moment peace, or near-peace, in Lebanon would be prize enough, even brokered by Syria. President Hrawi must work with the forces available to him, and the devil he knows.

## JUSTICE V LAWYERS

In principle, all are equal before the law, but in Britain, too many people are deterred from seeking any form of legal redress. Legal fees, unpredictable in advance of any case, can turn out to be crippling. Those who qualify for legal aid from the state have their fees paid in full. Those with incomes just above the legal aid threshold receive not a penny. The case for making better use of public money is clear.

Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Chancellor, has responded by setting up the most wide-ranging review of legal aid that the scheme has seen in its 40 years of existence. He intends to tackle two problems: the inability of many middle-income people to afford litigation, and the rapidly escalating cost to government of the legal-aid scheme.

Michael Murphy, of the London School of Economics, calculated last year that since 1979 as many as 14.8 million more people, or 3.5 million households, had become ineligible for civil legal aid. Yet while deserving people fail to qualify for legal aid, the scheme's cost has doubled over the past five years to £745 million gross (some £600 million net). This rate of increase is higher than that for public spending on health and social security. Because legal aid is demand-led – that is, available as right to anyone below the financial threshold – the cost, in theory, is limitless.

Spending without a ceiling does not, of course, endear itself to the Treasury. Hence the pressure on Lord Mackay to opt for a cap on the legal aid budget. He has already warned that the scheme is not an "unconditional blank cheque from the taxpayer". None the less, like spending on prisons, legal aid cannot easily be capped. How could a government justify the inequity of supporting one litigant while

another, on the same income, and with as good a case, goes without? Or of cutting off legal aid in October because the scheme has run out of money for that year?

The government, through the legal aid scheme, is a powerful consumer and should be able to demand better value for money from the legal profession. In crown courts, for instance, lawyers are paid by the hour, giving them an incentive to let cases drag on for as long as possible. In magistrates' courts, there is now a fixed legal aid fee for certain types of work. This could be extended to a large section of crown court work, albeit with exceptions for the more time-consuming cases.

The review is also, wisely, considering making legal aid more widely available in some areas and less in others. For instance, it may recommend that anyone, regardless of means, should receive legal aid for personal injury cases. Such an extension would cost little, since most legally-aided personal injury actions are successful, and so recover their costs. The review may also recommend providing legal aid in divorce cases only when all other avenues have been exhausted. If both these changes were accepted, legal aid would be channelled to those who need it more.

The government will never be able fully to compensate the middle-income losers in Britain's legal system. Only the lawyers can help to ensure that all those who have a good case in law can afford to pursue it. Private fees have to come down. Wasteful double-manning must be abolished. The review should make no bones about the inequity of restrictive practices and demand a positive contribution from the lawyers themselves. The law should serve justice, not the interests of the legal profession.

## Student worry over poll tax

From Miss Harriet Emerson

Sir, Your leader (October 17) concerning "cheap credit" seems to be based on a fundamental misunderstanding of the housing market. It suggests that in 1988 British householders borrowed £42.7 billion "allegedly for the purpose of buying and improving houses", whereas they spent only £18.2 billion on housing investment and home improvements. The remaining amount being spent on consumer goods, holidays, investments and even second homes abroad.

Whilst we must hope that the Scottish Education Department (SED) is successful in its attempt to challenge the validity of regional councils arresting tuition fees (report, October 18), there exists considerable doubt even in some legal minds as to whether this may be achieved.

Should the arrears be upheld as valid then students will be subject to more draconian measures than any other poll tax defaulter. Moreover such a result would effectively transfer the onus for pursuit of the community charge on to the individual educational establishments. This would be a wholly inappropriate function for such bodies and would involve them in costly administration they can ill afford.

It is impossible to predict whether a situation of this sort would in reality translate to the halting of an individual's academic participation until the debt was settled or mean more serious underfunding for the educational provisions of students overall. It would certainly increase the already great difficulty in providing adequate education from a declining unit of resource within individual institutions.

Natural justice would suggest that if educational material may not be used as warrant sales to cover poll tax debts, tuition fees should be beyond arrestment.

Possibly the most alarming danger should arrests occur is the precedent that would then be set for further debt collection by this procedure. The Government's system of student financial support involving student loans and loss of social security benefits by the majority means that student debt is increasing at an alarming rate. As such, should the SED's challenge fail we will surely see an increased drop out amongst students in the value of education in Britain is still further undermined.

Yours faithfully,  
HARRIET EMERSON (President, Students' Representative Council), University of Aberdeen, Letham House, 50/52 College Bounds, Aberdeen.

October 18.

## God and Mammon

From the Reverend Christopher Fenton

Sir, There is too much evidence, in the New Testament as well as in the Old, about the importance of riches for us to be able to accept the "easy way out" postulated either by Mrs Jo Brodgen of Lincoln Cathedral ("spirituality and commercialism do not sit happily side by side", report October 13) or by the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's Cathedral, who have said that their money-making chief executive must also go.

Jesus did not say "There is no room for God and Mammon" in his kingdom, but that we could not serve them both. Just now and then I come across churches which are putting their spirituality on the market. They are offering what they were always meant to offer, free salvation – as opposed to cheap imitations – which people know instinctively is very costly; then, both fabric and faith are well looked after.

Yours truly,  
CHRISTOPHER FENTON, Under Down, Ledbury, Herefordshire.

## Amateur archaeology

From Mr Andrew Selkirk

Sir, It is not just the arts that need an amateur revival (article, September 26; letters, October 5); in archaeology the situation is equally pressing.

The Council for Independent Archaeology has recently been formed to encourage independent archaeology – that is, archaeology independent of government funding. I am sure we would welcome the opportunity to make common cause with the Voluntary Art Network, and indeed the whole of the voluntary movement.

Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW SELKIRK (Chairman), Council for Independent Archaeology, 9 Nassington Road, NW3.

## Education problems

From Mr B. V. West

Sir, If West Germany's GNP is somewhat greater than ours (which by all accounts is the case), then Dr Keith Hampson's figures on education funding (October 8) will show that the UK is spending less *per capita* on education than Germany.

His statement that Labour underfunding of education in 1976 caused a fall in the proportion of 18-year-olds entering higher education will not wash. As I recall, this was a period when generous funding as compared with today was available to such students, so there must have been other factors responsible.

Yours faithfully,  
BRIAN V. WEST, 77 Beechwood Avenue, Woodley, Reading, Berkshire.

From the Headmaster of The Perse School, Cambridge

Sir, Now is perhaps the time to

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Cheap credit and housing market

From the Director-General of the Building Societies Association

Sir, Your leader (October 17)

concerning "cheap credit" seems

to be based on a fundamental

misunderstanding of the housing

market. It suggests that in 1988

British householders borrowed

£42.7 billion "allegedly for the

purpose of buying and improving

houses", whereas they spent only

£18.2 billion on housing invest

ment and home improvements.

The remaining amount being spent

on consumer goods, holidays,

investments and even second

homes abroad.

All but a small fraction of the

£42.7 billion was, indeed, spent on

the purchase and improvement of

housing, and of this £18.2 billion

was received by house builders

and those contractors engaged in

home improvements.

The remaining £24.5 billion was

largely received by people selling

houses, for example, those inheriting

the estates of their parents and

elderly people moving down mar-

ket on their retirement. Equity

withdrawal largely results not

from those taking out loans but

rather from those selling houses

and not purchasing new ones.

It follows from what I have said

that your suggested remedies are

questionable. It can hardly be an

attractive approach to suggest that

banks and building societies

should be persuaded to restrain

their lending were their own

employees subject to the same

interest rates as their borrowers.

However, I believe that the

present situation is a symptom of

an underlying malignancy in our

economy. Our best graduates are

lured into the financial sector,

where they are employed to devise

and market sophisticated prod-

ucts, aimed at specific groups in

the population, both individual

and corporate, some of whom are

vulnerable through lack of educa-

tion.

But here in Cambridge most stu-

dents use cycles as indeed do a

significant part of the city's

population. The problem we are

faced with is three-fold: the serious



## COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
October 20: The Duke of York, Colonel-in-Chief, The Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's) today opened the new T & AVR Centre, Colman House, in Burton upon Trent.

His Royal Highness was received by Colonel F. Walter James (Vice Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire).

Captain Alexander Baillie-Hamilton was in attendance.

The Duchess of York left Heathrow Airport, London today for New York, United States of America.

Captain Alexander Baillie-Hamilton was in attendance.

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**

October 20: The Prince Edward, Chairman of The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Special Projects Group, carried out engagements today in Tayside and File.

His Royal Highness visited Kirkton High School and was received by His Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for the City of Dundee (Mr Thomas Mitchell, the Lord Provost).

The Prince Edward then visited the City Square and Caerd Hall and was entertained to lunch by the City and Regional Council Officials, Dundee.

In the afternoon His Royal Highness visited Falkland Palace and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Fife (The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine).

The Prince Edward viewed Award Scheme youth activities

and met Regional Development Officers.

In the evening His Royal Highness attended a Reception at Arthur Bell Distillers, Perth and attended a Gala Musical Performance in the Perth Theatre and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Perth and Kinross (Major David Butler).

Lieutenant-Colonel Sean O'Dwyer was in attendance.

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**

October 20: The Princess Royal arrived at Gatwick Airport, London, this morning from Jamaica.

Mrs Richard Carew Pole and Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Gibbs were in attendance.

**YORK HOUSE**

October 20: The Duchess of Kent this afternoon attended a luncheon for Royal Ulster Constabulary Widows at Holkham Hall, Holkham, Norfolk and was received on arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Norfolk (Mr Tom Colman).

Mr David Napier was in attendance.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**

October 21: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, was present this morning at a Service at Little St Mary's Church, Cambridge, in connection with the celebration of the 850th anniversary of the Parish.

The Lady Glenconner was in attendance.

**Today's royal engagements**

The Duke of Gloucester will visit Coca-Cola and Schweppes, Kenmore Road, Wakefield, at 10.30; the Yorkshire Mining Museum at Caphouse Colliery, New Road, Overton, at 11.45; and Brecon Hall in Yorkshire Sculpture Park, Wakefield, at 2.30.

The Duke of Kent, as Patron of the Leukaemia Research Fund, will accompany Mr Ian Botham from Holbeach, Lincolnshire, at 9.45 as part of the East Coast Walk.

### Birthdays today

Lord Birkenhead, 61; Colonel J.N. Blashford-Snell, explorer, 54; Lord Burnham, 70; Mr L.R. Carus, former principal, Birmingham School of Music, 63; Mrs B.D. Craig, former principal, Somerville College, Oxford, 75; Miss Catherine Deneuve, actress, 47; Professor Charlotte Erickson, American historian, 67; Mr John Field, ballet director, 66; Major-General Lord Michael Fitzalan Howard, Gold Stick to The Queen, 74; Miss Joan Fontaine, actress, 73; Lady (Michael) Fox, former director, British Institute of International and Comparative Law, 62; Mr Mike Hendrick, cricketer, 42; Miss Irene Hindmarsh, former principal, St Aidan's College, Durham, 67; Mr Derek Jacobi, actor, 52; Mrs Doris Lessing, author, 71; Lord Lloyd of Hampstead, QC, 75; Mr Donald McIntyre, opera singer, 56; Mr Kelvin MacKenzie, editor, *The Sun*, 44; Mr James Sharples, chief constable, Merseyside, 47; Mr Michael Stoute, racehorse trainer, 45; Vice-Admiral Sir FitzRoy Talbot, 81; Mr A.R. Thatcher, former Registrar General for England and Wales, 64; Admiral Sir David Williams, former governor, Gibraltar, 69; Professor D.G.T. Williams, vice-chancellor, Cambridge University, 60; Professor John Wing, psychiatrist, 67; Sir Hugh Wontner, hotelier, 82.

### Caledonian Club

Sir Malcolm Innes of Edington, Long Lyon King of Arms, was present on Saturday at the New Club, Edinburgh, when the Caledonian Club of London was presented with a Grant of Arms. Mr Charles J. Burnett, Ross Herald of Arms, presented Letters Patent to Lord Ramsay, president.

### Dinners

The Chartered Institute of Loss Adjusters

The Chartered Institute of Loss Adjusters (CILA) held their annual dinner on October 19, at the London Hilton on Park Lane. Mr Neil Kelly, President of the Institute, presided and the principal guest were the Right Hon. the Lord Donaldson of Lymington, Master of the Rolls, and Tony Ball, MBE.

**Milton Keynes Chamber of Commerce**

Mr E.C. Ray, Chairman of the Milton Keynes Chamber of Commerce, presided at the annual dinner of the Milton Keynes Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, October 18, Lord

Alexander of Weedon, QC, was guest of honour and speaker.

### HAND

Sir Peter Hope was the principal guest and speaker at the annual dinner of HAND (Helping Africa End Disease) held at The Law Society's Hall on Thursday, October 18. Mr Philip Noel, chairman, presided. Among those present were:

Mr Barry Thobald Hicks, vice-chairman, and Mrs Anne Thobald, president, British Association of Handicapped Children, Hope, Lady Hamilton, the Hon. Dominic Elliot, Mr Timothy and Mrs Christopher Goss, Mr and Mrs Father Nolan, Mr Julian Allsopp, Don and Mrs John Allsopp, Mr and Mrs Noel, Mr Jonathan Bolton-Dugdale of Tidemanns, The Hon. Adam and Mrs Barbara Brockbank.

### Carbon dating service starts

By NORMAN HAMMOND, ARCHAEOLOGY CORRESPONDENT  
BRITAIN'S first private enterprise radio-carbon dating laboratory has been opened in a private house in Oxfordshire.

The laboratory, which aims to process over 300 dates a year, has been established by Dr Bob Orlit, former director of the Harwell radio-carbon dating service, and Jill Walker, who worked with him.

The Harwell centre is one of the largest in the country, operated by the Atomic Energy Research Establishment and carrying out most of the dating for English Heritage, among other organisations.

Dr Orlit said: "Harwell decided to discontinue archaeological radio-carbon dating, and I decided to begin a private service which would

not clash with my official responsibilities."

He then opted to go it alone completely, taking early retirement and setting up in Harwell village, almost within sight of his former base. He needs to move to bigger premises soon.

The new dating laboratory, known simply as Radiocarbon Dating, has its main instruments housed in a casing "about the size of a chest freezer", Dr Orlit said.

Although only conventional dating of samples between 1 and 5 grams can be done on the spot, Dr Orlit has made arrangements with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in New Zealand to carry out accelerator (AMS) dating of samples the size of a matchhead.

### Nature notes

THE most noticeable birds in the woods now are the mixed flocks of titmice, especially where the leaves are off the trees. After blue and grey tits, the most numerous are the coal tits. They are also the noisiest, constantly whispering, or bursting into sharp whistles and twitters; when they hang backwards on a twig, the bald-looking patch on the back of their heads can be clearly seen. Long-tail tits flit behind one another from tree to tree like miniature magpies. Marsh tits often remain in their summer territories, but join up with the flock as it passes through. The flocks do a wide circuit through the woods, but regularly repass the same points. Dogwood leaves are purple; old service leaves are chalky.

DJM

## OBITUARIES

## JOEL McCREA

*Joel McCrea, the American film actor, died on October 20 aged 84. He was born on November 5, 1905.*



*Arthur in George Stevens's romantic comedy, *The More the Merrier*.*

In 1944 he returned to Westerns, playing the name part in William Wellman's *Buffalo Bill*, and from then onwards he rarely did anything else. Most of them were formula films of no great distinction and his attempt in a remake of *The Virginian* to take on a role made famous by Gary Cooper fell disappointingly flat. But there were exceptions, such as *Four Faces West* and *Colorado Territory* (in both of which McCrea, usually on the side of the law, played villains) and *Wichita* (in which he was Wyatt Earp).

His finest Western, and his best Western performance, came late in his career when he and another Western veteran, Randolph Scott, were called out of retirement by the director Sam Peckinpah for *Guns in the Afternoon*. In a mellow and moving film, they played two old lawmen undertaking their final commission in a West that was passing them by.

After this McCrea went back into retirement to his first love, ranching, and enjoying the considerable wealth he had accrued by shrewd investments in land and livestock.

He made two more films for Sturges, losing his wife (Claudette Colbert) in *The Palm Beach Story* to the Florida millionaires and playing the Boston dentist who pioneered the use of anaesthesia in *The Great Moment*. He was reunited with Barbara Stanwyck in the family drama, *A Great Man's Lady*, and teamed memorably with Jean

prefer vacuous comedies to social realism.

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## RENAUD DE LA GENIÈRE

*Renaud de la Genière, chairman of the Compagnie Financière de Suez, one of Europe's biggest holding companies, and former Governor of the Bank of France, died of cancer in Paris on October 16 aged 65. He was born on February 9, 1925.*

A TYPICAL product of the French Protestant elite, Renaud de la Genière was admired not only for his intellectual prowess and impartial service to governments of both the left and the right, but also for his moral rigour, his independence of mind, and his reserved gentlemanly manners. President Mitterrand hailed him as a "great servant of the public interest".

Born in Le Mans into a family of surgeons, he himself decided to study law and then politics and economics in Paris before joining in 1948 the newly-established Ecole Nationale d'Administration, the elite post-graduate institution for training France's high-flying civil servants, graduating among the very top. For the next quarter of a century, his career was all

plain sailing. After two years in the Cabinet of General de Gaulle's first finance minister, Antoine Pinay, he was appointed deputy director of the budget in 1960, before becoming director in 1966 at the age of 41. During his eight years in this key post, he gained a reputation as a passionate and imperious monetarist, who did not hesitate to rap "spendthrift" government ministers, including his own finance minister, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, over the knuckles when he saw fit.

The bride was given away by her father and was attended by Miss Sarah Christ and Mr Raphael Christ. Mr Dieter G. Lange was best man and the lesson was read by Mr Martin Evans and Mr Horst Wagner.

The reception was held at Wotton House and The Clock Pavilion, Wotton Underwood, Buckinghamshire, and the honeymoon was spent in France.

Mr J.-F. Morcom-Harnells and Miss M.-H. Hamoës

The marriage took place on Saturday, August 24, in Hong Kong, between Lieutenant Julie Morcom-Harnells, 6th Queen Elizabeth's Own Gurkha Rifles, and Miss Marie-Hélène Hamoës.

Mr G.H. Threlfall and Mrs G.M.M. Vacher

The marriage took place quietly on October 20, between Gerald Threlfall and Jill Vacher. The honeymoon is in Malaya.

Mr G. Thomas and Mrs M. Trifunovic

The marriage took place on Saturday, August 24, in Hong Kong, between Lieutenant-Colonel G. Thomas and Mrs M. Trifunovic.

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The



# A different class of worker

These days the British aristocracy can be found driving buses and working in delicatessens. Does this indicate their decline? Victoria McKee reports

**T**oday a book is published entitled *The Decline and Fall of the British Aristocracy*. Tomorrow, the BBC begins a five-week series called *Working Titles*.

The book deplores — in academic, amply annotated argument — the “decline” from “leisured class to working aristocracy”. The television series celebrates the work ethic of the supposedly feasted classes.

Professor David Cannadine, whose book is the culmination of ten years’ work, takes to task “the heads of once great territorial families, who have now been obliged to join the salaried”. He records that “Lord Brabourne makes films. Lord Lichfield is a photographer. Viscount Chilston is a film producer for the Central Office of Information. The Marquess of Queensberry is a professor of ceramics at the Royal College of Art. The Duke of Leinster runs a flying school and his heir, the Marquess of Kildare, is a landscape gardener...”. The list goes on and on, according to Professor Cannadine, evidence of an aristocracy “more decayed and more marginalised than it ever has been”.

Rosalind Gower, the producer of the BBC series, says the fact that the Earl of Bradford runs a restaurant (*Porters*, in Covent Garden), Lord Lichfield is a photographer and his sister, Lady Elizabeth Anson, a professional party planner, makes them all the more human. Alan Towers, the series’ presenter, is consistently impressed that not all heirs give themselves airs, or consider themselves above earning an upper crust.

But there has always been a greater affinity between the “leisured” and the working classes than those in between would credit. From the earliest feudal days the children of great households were sent off to others to serve an apprenticeship as pages and maid-servants, and Lord Lichfield liked to recall how he and his sisters were made to shadow the servants at Shugborough, their Staffordshire family seat, until they learnt how all the jobs in the house were done, from starting the fires to polishing the small change on every dressing-table.

“It is not uncommon for the gentry to fall back on the skills they have — which are to do with running a large house and land,” observes an impoverished peer’s daughter, who now works as housekeeper to a wealthy industrialist. “At home we had a nanny, a cook, a parlourmaid, a housemaid and an in-between maid. I know how I liked things done, and

can therefore do things for others they way I would have liked them to be done for me.”

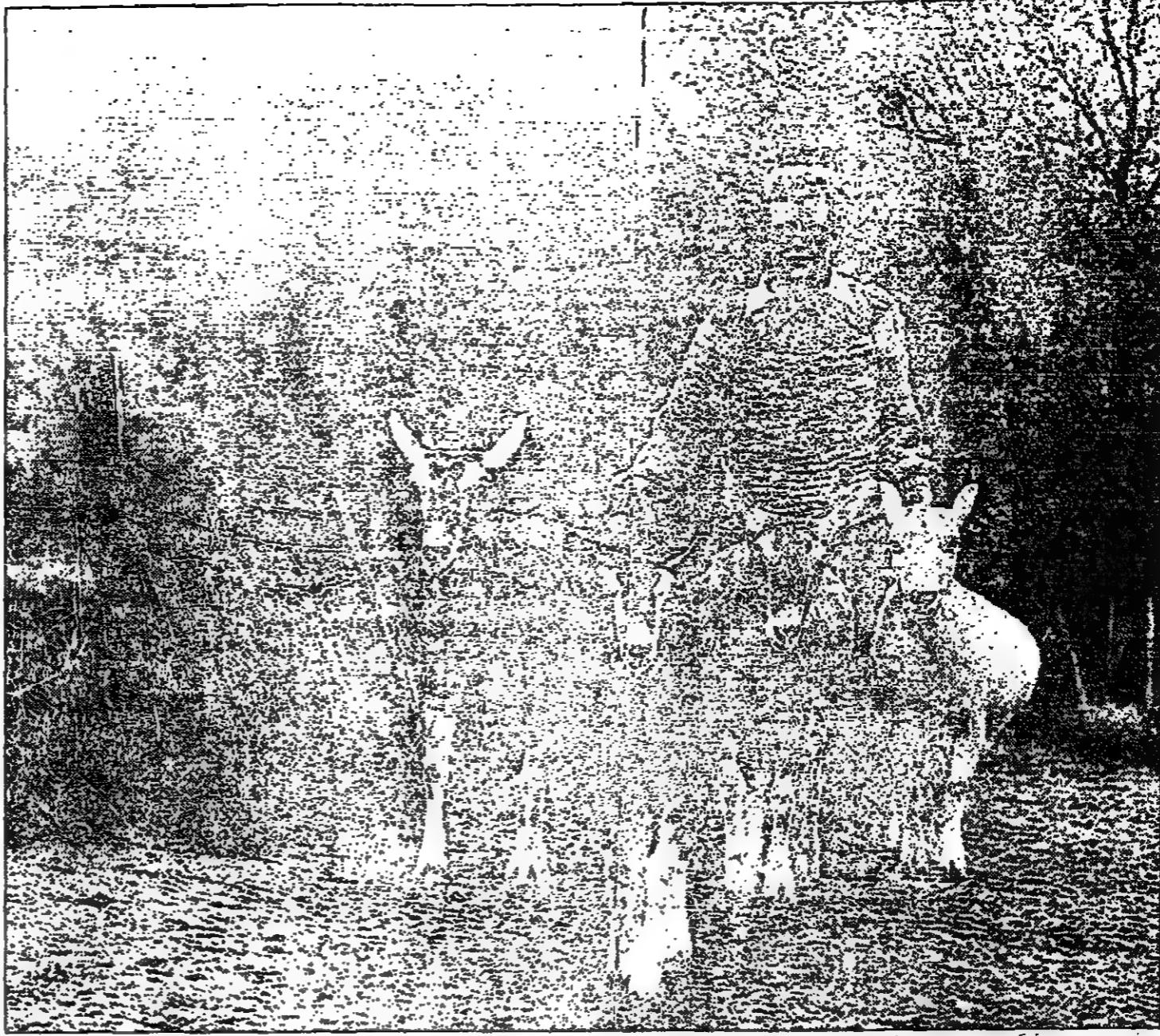
This philosophy undoubtedly accounts for part of the success of Lady Elizabeth’s party planning business — and is why the daughters of great houses so often become interior designers (like the Duke of Marlborough’s daughter, Lady Henrietta Spencer-Churchill), or work in auction houses (like Lady Victoria Leatham at Sotheby’s), both businesses that help others to acquire the illusion of being to the manor born.

Ian Ross, who grew up in a home with a butler and is married to an earl’s sister, worked as a butler when he fell on hard times in Beverly Hills. “If you’ve had servants it’s easier to think of becoming one,” he says. “But once you’ve been a servant you tend not to want to have them again.” He is now back in Britain, and writing a book about his experiences.

Professor Cannadine seems to find it infra dig that “the Countess of Mar is a saleswoman for British Telecom. Lord Simon Conyngham is an assistant in a delicatessen. Lord Teviot is a bus conductor. The Duchess of Somerset does the cooking herself...” and that “Lord Kingsale, the premier baron of Ireland, is a silage-pit builder... having previously been a bingo caller in Stourbridge, a lorry driver and a safari keeper...”

Lord Teviot — a former bus driver in fact, who married his conductress — also worked in a supermarket (with his wife as a cashier), proving that since a grocer like Lord Sainsbury can become a peer it is only fair that a peer can become a grocer. Lord Teviot is an Old Etonian who claimed he had been brought up “with one adage: to be natural at all times”. He now pursues the more gentle art of genealogy.

**L**ady Mar — who holds Scotland’s premier earldom, but inherited no estate or money with her ancient title — points out that she gave up her job as a BT sales superintendent eight years ago. Now she helps her husband on their Worcestershire smallholding and is active in the House of Lords. Her daughter, Lady Susan of Mar — who will inherit the title — trained as a secretary and worked for Ted Heath until her marriage. Lady Mar, who sits in the House of Lords as an independent and is known for her interest in health and social service issues, says: “I have never been afraid of hard work, and even worked as a hospital auxiliary for a time. If you



Countess set: the Countess of Mar, a former BT sales superintendent, now helps her husband on their Worcestershire smallholding



Waste not: Lord Guernsey on his “controlled landfill” site

ask me the reason the British aristocracy has survived now that so many others is because we have been willing and able to work.” She accuses the book of being “way out of date”.

Professor Cannadine is unapologetic. “It takes ten years to write a book like this and it is a serious, important work,” he says. “It doesn’t matter when she did it. Evelyn Waugh has said that ‘when aristocrats work they become middle class’. The point I am making is that the essence of aristocracy is being leisured, not having to work for a living.”

Other members of the working aristocracy vehemently disagree. The Earl of Mount Charles, who worked in publishing and runs rock concerts, a restaurant and a nightclub at Slane Castle in the Irish Republic, says: “If I were to sit idly by, then I would be in decline. It would be alien to my nature, and if to be active is to be

in decline, it is surely the strangest definition.” Lord Mount Charles says his son and his brother, Lord Simon Conyngham — who has worked in a delicatessen, a fish shop and for a fast-food chain before starting his own concession selling salmon, haggis and other delicacies at airports — have both grown up with a strong work ethic. He says the stereotype of an aristocracy that “spend their entire lives hunting and shooting themselves in the foot” is far-fetched, and “having had to learn to use every trick in the book to survive” has given the aristocracy a new strength.

The Countess of Normanton, whose husband was described in the book as “a male model for Burberry”, asserts: “While our house, Somerley, and our dogs have been used in advertisements for Burberry, my husband appeared in the background. My husband is certainly not a male model. But he does work very

hard on the estate, which we have commercialised in many ways with conferences, clay pigeon shoots and the like. It’s like running a family business, and it’s jolly hard work.”

**C**harles, Lord Guernsey — heir to the Earl of Aylesford, Lord Lieutenant of the West Midlands — is a “working title” not featured in the television series who does not mind dirtying his hands with rubbish for the sake of preserving his estate, Packington Hall near Coventry. Although Lord Guernsey recently relinquished control of his waste disposal business to an American firm, the offices are maintained at Packington, and he can still see what he prefers to call “a controlled landfill site rather than a dump” from his windows.

“We were able to get such a good price for the business because, since we had to live with it and were not going to go anywhere, it had to be a model site, well in advance of legislation,” he says. He ran the business actively and personally for ten years, and claims his family did not look askance at it because “it was such an important lifeline for the survival of the estate.”

“I suppose if you’ve got enough money you can indulge yourself with some work which is simply satisfying, like painting or pottery — but few of us can afford to do just that.” Lord Guernsey also hires his house out for conferences, with his wife, Penelope, taking charge of the catering.

Some have looked outside the sheltered world of the estate for survival. While “cooking, couture, Cartier, Christie’s, children and charity” are the traditional choices

for uppercrust girls, Lady Seymour, the eldest daughter of the Marquess of Hertford, does not shy away from manual work. She picked tomatoes in Greece, ran a kindergarten in India and worked as a barmaid before becoming a secretary, which she is today. Like her sisters, Lady Diana (also a secretary) and Lady Anne (a teacher), she has done everything possible to keep her title secret from those she works with. “People treat you in a different way once they know,” she says (a sentiment echoed by Lady Elizabeth Anson in *Working Titles*). “Back home you’re Lady Carolyn, you have staff and an estate and the front pew at church. But at work you’re just Carolyn and don’t admit you’re a nob and live in a stately home.”

During the week Lady Carolyn shares a modest west London flat with one of her sisters, and is gradually coming to terms with the fact that her family seat, Rapley Hall in Leicestershire, will go to her brother one day, and cease to be even her weekend and holiday home.

“We work because we have to — we’re not just playing at it,” she says. But she is clearly ambivalent about her role. “Maybe I’ve travelled so much because I wanted to avoid the rest of the people who get on the Tube at 8 o’clock each morning. I sometimes think I wasn’t born to get on the Tube.”

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● *The Decline and Fall of the British Aristocracy*, by Professor David Cannadine, is published by Yale University Press, price £19.95. *Working Titles* is on BBC1 for the next five Tuesdays at 11.40pm.

## Stomach for a fight

The microwave may restore continental faith in British food

One hundred and fifty British companies are aiming this week to persuade foreigners to eat more like us. It will not be easy. Jokes abroad about British food’s fish and chip image have cost us dear — while Britain’s food exports are worth some £5 billion a year, we spend almost twice that on food imports.

Both fish and chips will, as it happens, be strongly (if separately) represented today in the British pavilion at the Salon International d’Alimentation (Sial) trade fair in Paris. Britain’s 150 exhibitors will be flying bravely in the face of the contempt which plagues the reputation of British food abroad.

“What we export is, metaphorically speaking, peanuts,” Roy Edlestone, the director of European operations for Food from Britain, says. “Our presence in Europe has been virtually negligible. The British food industry does not try hard enough, and does not have the will to succeed in Europe.”

There are, though, said to be superb opportunities awaiting British food manufacturers in Europe. We are among the world’s leaders in ready-made meals and convenience foods, a position due partly to a national preoccupation with keeping out of the kitchen as much as possible.

Britain has more women going out to work than almost any other industrialised nation. We also have the world’s highest ownership of microwave ovens, and where we have led, others may follow. “As chauvinism breaks down in France,” says a Food from Britain spokesman, “there will be a potentially huge market for high quality, British ready-made meals. French women are increasingly going out to work and wanting to free themselves from the kitchen.” So Sharwoods, Campbell’s and Rose Youngs will be in the fair’s British pavilion with a catholic selection of ready-prepared dishes.

For almost one third of the British contingent this will be a first foray to the biennial exhibition. The expense of mounting a stand there has usually limited participation to the likes of RHM, Allied-Lyons and United Biscuits. This time Food from Britain, with the help of Department of Trade grants for smaller companies, has urged more of the food industry’s small fry to try their luck.

Many of the most successful British ready-made meals are prepared from anything but British recipes. There are Italian pastas and pizzas, Spanish paellas, Greek moussakas, Indian curries, Chinese noodles, Thai satays and even French *caneton à l’orange* and *boeuf bourguignon*.

Food from Britain has bluntly warned food producers that sticking a Union Jack on the product is not enough to make it sell. If foreigners do not like our food, it seems we have to dish them up someone else’s instead.

ROBIN YOUNG

Responsibility for contraception is heading firmly back into the man’s domain

## Are we ready for the male pill?

A MALE contraceptive pill may be only a few years away, according to researchers. But are men and their partners ready for it? How many women would trust a lover’s pledge that he was taking his daily dose? And how many parents would recommend it to their teenage sons?

The questions are raised by the publication last week of an international study of the effectiveness of contraceptive injections for men. The World Health Organisation project involved hundreds of volunteers in seven countries.

Researchers have known for years that testosterone, the male sex hormone, can be used to block sperm production. The injections appear to be more effective than the oral contraceptive for women.

Within the next few years, the injections may become widely available, paving the way for a pill version by the end of the decade. The potential benefits are enormous, particularly in over-populated countries, but a pill’s success depends on the extent to which men accept it.

The advent of the pill for women in the Sixties took the onus of preventing unwanted pregnancies away from men. Now evidence is emerging that many men would welcome their own contraceptive. An increasing number with established families are opting for a vasectomy — about 77,000 were performed in Britain in 1985 — and the threat of AIDS has increased the use of condoms.

The WHO study required volunteers to take weekly injections of testosterone, in the arm or buttocks, for at least a year. The participants had to be healthy, aged between 21 and 45, and in stable

relationships. There was no shortage of volunteers, though a few dropped out because they did not like the frequency of the injections.

John Munro, aged 37, an Edinburgh printer who took part in the project, says: “It is important to have mutual trust in this sort of thing. Contraception isn’t just a female prerogative. I don’t like using condoms and I feel this method is really handy. The injections didn’t bother me at all.” The only side effect he suffered was some acne on his back.

JAMES BRENNER, aged 42, another Edinburgh volunteer, attests to the reversibility of the treatment. He and his wife had a boy within a year of stopping the injections. “If the drug moves on to a tablet form it would be ideal,” he says.

The next challenge for researchers is to modify the treatment so that injections are necessary only three or four times a year. The Edinburgh men were recruited by Professor Dennis Lincoln, the director of the Medical Research Council’s reproductive biology unit in the city and one of the organisers of the study. “Times are changing. There is more support for a male contraceptive than we expected,” he says. “We found many men in stable, monogamous relationships, who are enthusiastic and willing to share the responsibilities of contraception.”

“Within the next ten years we could see marriages where the husband is on his pill for one year, and the wife on hers for the next,” I think this sort of sharing is going to catch on.”

He is more cautious, though, about offering the pill to single, unattached men. “The user has to appreciate the responsibilities involved. When the female pill is prescribed, there is advice given along with it, and the same rules should apply for men.”

If you had a teenage son and there was a male pill available, I wouldn’t suggest you encourage him to take it. If he was sexually active, the best advice on contraception would be to use condoms.” Charlotte Owen, of the Family Planning Association,

says: “We fully support the development of a male contraceptive, but we have reservations about making it available to younger men. A lot of girls simply wouldn’t trust a new boyfriend who said he was taking it. In marriages or long-term relationships, though, it is an ideal option.”

Dr Pramila Senanayake, the assistant secretary-general of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, has similar doubts about giving the pill to single men, but does not completely rule out the idea. “There are many young men who don’t have a permanent partner but who feel a responsibility to protect their girlfriend from pregnancy. I don’t believe we should discourage them.”

DR SENANAYAKE points out that 60 million men in the world have had a vasectomy. Male responsibility towards contraception is well established, she says. “The choices for men are limited. If the options were extended, I’m certain more men would respond.”

There is, however, another problem. Men are being urged to use condoms to protect themselves and their partners from the risks of HIV and other diseases. Can they be expected to adopt both the pill and the condom? “They may be used to wearing the trousers, but putting on both belt and braces may be asking too much of many of them,” Senanayake says. The single man daunted by such a challenge should opt for a condom with its twin aim as both a barrier against infection and a contraceptive, she says.

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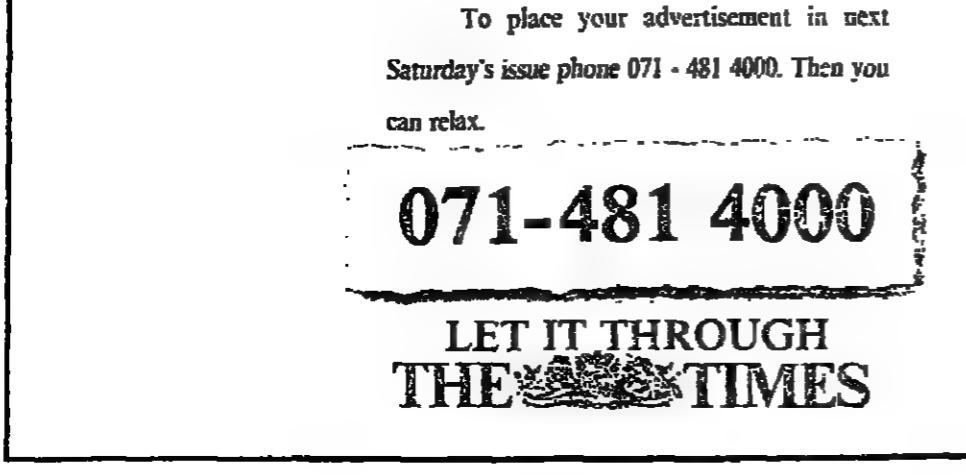


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LET IT THROUGH THE TIMES



## ARTICLES

### Artful dodgers

FACED with the growing trade in worldwide art theft, art and antique experts are getting together with police specialists for what is billed as the first international conference on art world crime. Police from 19 British forces will join representatives from Scotland Yard, the Irish police and the FBI in America next month's meeting in Plymouth to widen their knowledge on international rackets involving theft, fakes and forgeries. Organiser Philip Saunders says: "It is important to establish a liaison between all the parties involved in thefts of this kind, from private individuals and public bodies who own the goods to the police dealing with the crime, right on through to brokers, underwriters and loss adjusters."

### Change of shift

DEVOTEES of the Opera Factory will notice that for the first time, one of its productions — Madera's *Satyricon*, which opens Wednesday at London's Drill Hall — is being staged by someone other than the Factory's founder, David Freeman. Robert Chevara will be in charge and the conductor will be David Parry, rather than Paul Daniel, the Factory's musical director. The reason is that Freeman has ambitious plans for the Opera Factory and is keen to give opportunities to new talents. Daniel, meanwhile, has his hands full both in Leeds, where he has just become musical director of Opera North, and at home in London, where his wife, the soprano Joan Rodgers, has recently given birth.

### Lady and tramp

THE title role of Pinter's *The Caretaker* was written for a man and has always been played by one. Until now, that is; for on Wednesday Miriam Karlin takes on the role in Annie Castledine's production at the Sherman Theatre, Cardiff (0222 230451). The presence of a female tramp, trying to cause friction between the two strange brothers, undoubtedly throws up a sexual frisson, not present in the original. But Castledine says that when Pinter was asked for permission to alter the gender and change a few pronouns he said: "Go ahead," with, she reports, a wry smile.



### Last chance

THERE is talk that Peter O'Toole might return to the West End next year, to star again in the role he created, the vodka-sloshing chain-smoking hero of *Jeffrey Bernard Is Unwell*. But that may never happen, so this week could be the last chance to see Bernard's favourite bar, the Coach & Horses in Romilly Street, recreated on the Apollo Theatre stage (071-437 2663). James Bolam is currently playing Mr Nighttime O'Booze.

## THE EDUCATIONAL

### Impartiality?



Can they judge for themselves the fairness of what they see and hear on television?

Forget the rows about tougher curbs in the Broadcasting Bill, says Colin Shaw, director of the Broadcasting Standards Council. Media education in schools is a better answer.

The TES - Friday

## CLASSICAL MUSIC

### Bow belle's capital week



**Impressions:** No spectres of self-doubt or emotional distress have ever haunted the playing of Anne-Sophie Mutter

#### Anne-Sophie Mutter's London appearances

**Richard Morrison writes, are unparalleled**

Something extraordinary is happening at the Barbican. A 27-year-old German violinist is giving the kind of comprehensive demonstration of all-round instrumental finesse that perhaps only two or three other musicians in the world could match. By tomorrow night Anne-Sophie Mutter will have played seven concertos and seven big chamber works within one week. On Saturday night alone, in one epic concert, she delivered three concertos — any one of which would be draining enough for the average virtuoso.

But it is the astonishing quality of her playing, not the bravado of her ambition, that defines the significance of this enterprise. The only comparable individual contribution to London concert life in recent years has been Rostropovich's marathon series of cello concertos.

Playing of this quality simply sweeps aside all the tatty paraphernalia of gittern and gossip that inevitably surrounds a star of this magnitude. What does it matter whether she drives a Porsche or a minicab, or wears shoulderless dresses or dungarees? Such matters become irrelevant the moment she lifts her bow, in a characteristically imperious gesture to the strings. So, too, does her "Karajan protégé" history; this is nobody's protégé (and probably never was), but an artist of fascinating resource and unparalleled powers of concentration. What is her special quality? First, of course, there is absolute

technical command. Her immaculate, mercurial account of Sarasate's *Fantaisie sur Bizet's Carmen* was the most extrovert demonstration of that: the harmonics uncannily accurate; the triple-stopping executed with ridiculous ease; the flashing arpeggios of the "Chanson obscene" swirling past with fiendish brilliance.

Superb technique, however, constitutes the mere beginning of Mutter's approach. Much more important is the questing intelligence with which it is applied, so that every phrase is moulded with unique meaning.

The Tchaikovsky concerto on Saturday night was given the sort of performance that a listener is privileged to hear once in a lifetime: the opening movement, in particular, was handled with tremendously bold flexibility, like a bird swooping or hovering at will. Phrases that have been played 10,000 times sounded as fresh as if the ink was still drying on the page. Sir Colin Davis and the London Symphony Orchestra did admirably to stick with her.

Parallel to this metrical daring is Mutter's increasingly startling choice of tonal colour. She has at her disposal every classic violin timbre, and she knows exactly when to deploy each one: the cool, chaste sound (in the slow passage of the Franck sonata); the brilliant, metallic edge (for the finale of Mozart's *Sinfonia Concertante*, and again with magnificent wilfulness in Tarun's "Devil's Trill" Sonata); the buzzing G-string, often allied to machine-gun articulation of fabulous clarity (the Tchaikovsky finale); the smoochy, sensuous portamento; the creamy full-toned top register; and stardom with fiendish brilliance.

But there are some sounds that seem exclusively hers. One thinks particularly of the remarkable, remote tone she produced at the start of the Tchaikovsky slow movement, as if some plaintive song was heard behind a closed door.

Mutter's relish of an intellectual challenge shows itself in another way, too. As Rostropovich did in his youth, she has inspired present-day composers to write big, testing pieces for her. She played two such pieces last week. Despite its piecemeal construction, Witold Lutoslawski's *Partita-Interlude-Chair 2* is now nothing less than a gigantic concerto, moving from a Bartók-style fierceness to chord clusters of ethereal stillness.

Under the composer's direction, Mutter played as if the music was as thoroughly in her blood as Brahms: not only did she invest her own part with great character, but she was alive to the possibilities for subtle interplay within the beguiling orchestral textures. The

other recent concerto she included was less inspired, though Norbert Moret's bizarre *En Réve* (about a swarm of gnats, according to the composer) did at least allow her to run through all the usual avant-garde tricks.

Mutter's greatest strength as an interpreter has always been that she presents a strongly individual vision with immense self-confidence. She stamps her personality wilfully on every phrase like a farmer branding sheep. That has its disadvantages: listeners may react equally strongly against her view. A baroque purist, for instance, might have found unpalatable her massively sonorous but far from 18th-century approach to Tarun.

Perhaps, too, the presence of this steely-minded perfectionist has an intimidating effect on her collaborators. Neither the Mozart (with Bruno Giuranna attempting, but not succeeding very well, to conduct the orchestra and play the viola part) nor the Beethoven Triple Concerto (with the pianist Andrei Gavrilov and cellist Frans Helmerson) gripped as the solo concertos did.

Where does Mutter go from here? Nowhere, it seems, at least for the moment: after 13 years of high-pressure music-making she plans to take a year off. That is wise. She has gone as far as a first-class musical intelligence and miraculous fingers will take her. No spectres of self-doubt or emotional distress have ever haunted her playing. If they do in later years she might become an even greater artist.

## TELEVISION

### Understanding other worlds

IF YOU were a television interviewer, and a man sitting (for reasons presumably familiar to the late Salvador Dali) beneath a large painted cow told you that he has always to do up the top button of his shirt, for fear of getting wind on his collar bone, would you (a) manage not to giggle or (b) close down the interview entirely?

Jonathan Ross, in his encounter with the film maker David Lynch, otherwise known as the Eagle Scout from Montana, seemed not even faintly surprised, and pressed on with the adoration business. By that time, he had already been told by other Lynch admirers that the great director always wore ties at art school, in fact three at a time, so the fear of wind on the collar bone must go back quite a way. It will probably occupy several chapters of the authorised biography.

For One Week Only David Lynch (Last Friday) was, of course, a neat pre-emptive strike by Channel 4 which, having failed to afford the British rights in *Twins Peaks* (tomorrow, BBC 2) did at least manage to get a director-profile out of it. Lynch apparently comes from a secure background, but he specialises in the dark undercurrents of the American dream.

He also shaves mice, according to one of his actors, and may in the view of his daughter have made the gothic horror *Eraserhead* as a veiled protest against fatherhood and family life, which is rather like suggesting that the composer of the *Ring* cycle must have been somewhat opposed to mouth organs.

It also turns out that, before the movie and the awards came rolling in, Lynch used to moonlight as a plumber. It is very satisfactory, he told Ross, who said that perhaps he, too, should try it. "I think you should," said Lynch, having by this time obviously had the chance to assess Ross as an interviewer.

Compared to the sheer inscrutability of Lynch, the complexities of post-war Japan should

have been a doddle, but last night's start to Nippon, a massive eight-part series by Peter Pagnamenta for BBC 2, suggested that we still have a lot to learn about the so-called floating kingdom.

Coming at the end of a week of eyewitness reports from the survivors of Stalin and Nixon, the Japanese proved unusually intriguing interviewees, perhaps because they are still comparatively new to the business. As a Tokyo radio reporter recalled, when he began to stick microphones under people's noses in 1945 they thought he was trying to shoot them with a strange new kind of gun.

The postwar American occupiers brought with them Hollywood biographies of Lincoln and Washington to inspire feelings of democracy and personal freedom, but Emperor Hirohito was still in the Imperial Palace and there were other problems to be resolved.

Japanese audiences watching *America the Beautiful* deeply coveted the modern farm machinery, but did not care for shots of American farmers' wives having the audacity to speak to their husbands.

Americans seemed extremely inscrutable, especially to a Japanese newsman who had had three baths in rapid succession before his interview with Hirohito, thereby setting himself apart from the Western observers, who would usually take a bath after meeting him.

But it was the occupying Americans who wrote Japan's postwar constitution in six days. The document closed down the armed forces and declared, to the amazement of the locals, that war was no longer to be their divine right. Meanwhile, at the Tokyo film studios, directors were having to train embarrassed Japanese actors in the art of the Hollywood kiss by tugging (out of vision) at their ankles, to indicate when enough was enough. And *Reader's Digest* was, by 1947, Japan's best-selling magazine.

All in all, it was a cultural refit of extraordinary speed and efficiency, give or take a minor potential general strike, and that it was achieved virtually without further bloodshed has to be accounted one of the wonders of the postwar world.

But, then again, the Japanese have always been masters of efficiency, and as early as the autumn of 1945 their prime minister was noting that, with sufficient American funds, it should be possible to rebuild the economy. Rather than just giving us the viewing figures when this series ends, it would be good if the BBC could also tell us how many were watching on Japanese sets.

**SHERIDAN MORLEY**



## THEATRE

### Pioneer revue'd

Clarke Peters, author of a musical tribute to bandleader Louis Jordan, talks to Clive Davis

**T**he American actor Clarke Peters was about five years old when he first heard the music of Louis Jordan. The song he remembers, was one of Jordan's many novelty hits, "Ain't Nobody Here But Us Chickens", a nocturnal dialogue between a farmer and the occupants of a henhouse. "I heard it on the radio in the early Fifties," says Peters. "Jordan's career was leveling off by then, but you can understand the effect that song had on the imagination of a young child."

The farmyard song is one of the highlights of Peters' tribute to Jordan, *Five Guys Named Moe*, which officially opens tonight at the Theatre Royal, Stratford East. Not quite a full-blown musical, nor a revue — and certainly not a musical biography — the show contains some 20 Jordan hits, all snappily choreographed by Charles Augins. Peters prefers to describe the evening as a "revival". However it is defined, *Five Guys* helps to restore Jordan to his rightful position as a pioneer of rhythm and blues and an anachronism. Illness interrupted Jordan's career just as the rock 'n' roll era was getting under way, but he remained active up to his death in 1975.

"I love the humour in his songs," Clarke Peters explains.

"They're all little scenarios about individuals. Songs today aren't like that. They don't lend themselves to theatrical exploitation. I love his style too. The cat was classy. He had great dress sense. I think a lot of young people would go for that now, especially as jazz is back in fashion again."

**A** New Yorker who moved to London in 1973, Peters first wrote *Five Guys Named Moe* as a sketch, five years ago. He then expanded the piece into a 55-minute late-night show at the Cottesloe. At the time Peters was appearing at the National in another play about black American music, August Wilson's *Ma Rainey's Black Bottom*. For the Stratford performances, *Five Guys* has been expanded again, to 90 minutes. The scene is set in the present day, with the central character, the lovelorn Norma (played by Dig Wayne), listening to the radio while drowning his woes in alcohol. He is then confronted with the five Moes — characters from the Jordan song — who carry him back to the Forties and teach him about women, love and how to be a cool dude.

Jordan himself does not appear; the five Moes are all fragments of his showbusiness persona. The show moves quickly, the songs linked together by brief sketches and the minimum of plot. Peters says he was wary about turning the evening into a full-scale musical biography. He thinks that would be a task for a television documentary.

Of course, the public is accustomed to musicals that last a good three hours, with lasers and six dozen scene changes thrown in for good measure. *Five Guys* is a lightweight in that respect, but as Peters points out, that is not necessarily a disadvantage.

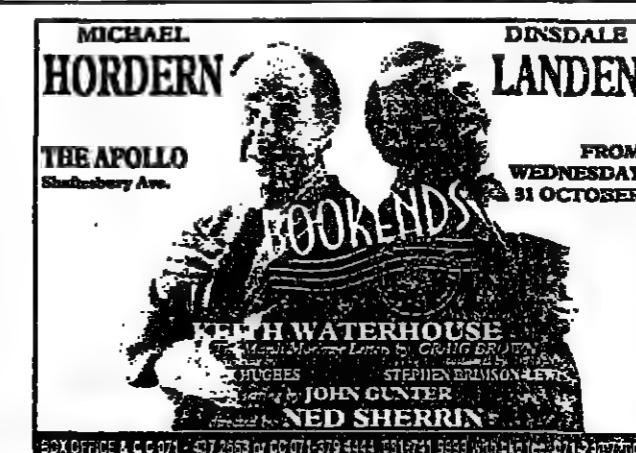
People, he says, do not pay to go to the theatre in order to sit for three hours: they pay to be entertained.

• *Five Guys Named Moe* is at the Theatre Royal, Stratford East, London E13 (081-534 0310), until November 24.

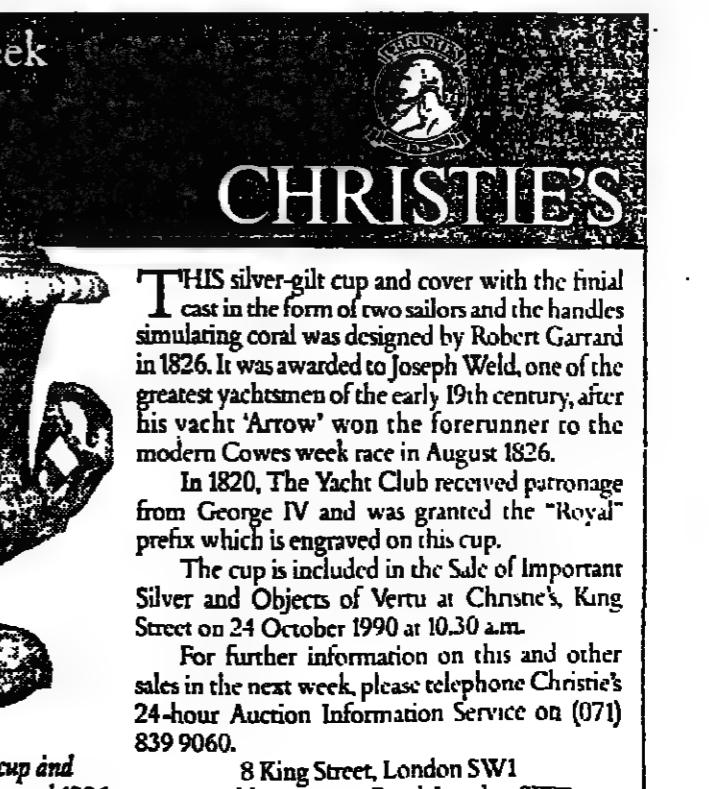
ALLASTAIR MUIR



Clarke Peters, author of and performer in *Five Guys Named Moe*



CHRISTIE'S



**T**HIS silver-gilt cup and cover with the finial cast in the form of two sailors and the handles simulating coral was designed by Robert Garrard in 1826. It was awarded to Joseph Weld, one of the greatest yachtsmen of the early 19th century, after his yacht 'Arrow' won the forerunner to the modern Cowes week race in August 1826.

In 1820, The Yacht Club received patronage from George IV and was granted the "Royal" prefix which is engraved on this cup.

The cup is included in the Sale of Important Silver and Objects of Vertu at Christie's, King Street on 24 October 1990 at 10.30 a.m.

For further information on this and other sales in the next week, please telephone Christie's 24-hour Auction Information Service on (071) 839 9060.

8 King Street, London SW1  
85 Old Brompton Road, London SW7  
164-166 Bath Street, Glasgow

## REVIEWS

# Sharper but still confusing

## DANCE

## The Prince of the Pagodas Covent Garden

KENNETH MacMillan has tightened up many details since his version of *The Prince of the Pagodas* was premiered last year, chiefly I think for more sharpness in the narrative. The ballet's chief virtues remain as before: the many ingenious solos for a large cast, set within the sweep of Britten's splendid score.

The story is still a weakness: involved, and at the same time uninvolved. Part of Act III becomes more dramatic in this version than in Cranko's original, but turning Act II into a dream sequence leaves the choreographer struggling against the music, leading at times to "till-ready" sequences or at best to spectacular but unmotivated solos.

Only two of the four principals from the premiere were on hand for this season's opening performance on Friday night, but nobody should complain at a cast headed by Darcey Bussell as the heroine and Tetsuya Kumakawa as her faithful fool who provides the solution to nearly all problems. He dances with even more brilliance than before, repeatedly causing gasps in the audience with his enormous leaps, and affecting in his kabuki close face.

I cannot say that Bussell has grown into her role, since it was

made to measure for her, but she performs it with a blithe, lissome smoothness that seems God-given. The radiance of her smile, the infallible grace of her outline at each moment, are every bit as vital to the part as her extraordinary movement.

Robert Hill is her new partner. He is at his best as the fairy-tale prince: not perhaps, with quite the fire-power of Jonathan Cope in his last big solo, but light and easy, pacing himself well, and making far more sense of the character. He boths all the time about the meaning of what he is doing.

In his transformation into a salamander, Hill is not yet so convincing; he finds a harsh, tormented angularity for these sequences but misses the slippery, slithering quality. Nor does Deborah Bull succeed entirely as the wicked sister responsible for his suffering; her dancing is sharp, but not contrasted enough with the heroine (MacMillan must take some of the blame for this).

The presence of an American, Hill, and the imminent appearance of several Soviet and French stars in leading roles with the company is bound to lead (as Debra Craine wrote on Thursday) to controversy about risk to the Royal Ballet's English style. This is nothing new; as long ago as 1957, when Cranko's original *Pagodas* was created, it introduced strong Soviet influences into the company.

What is needed is a sense of history among the directors: to retain what is good from the past

industry would help the economy, what to do about minorities, political prisoners and censorship. Etc presumably excepted, these are subjects about which Brodsky has strong views; but here he is content to smile from the sidelines as his characters jokily talk themselves into tangles likely to leave the audience as confused as the speakers.

What is clear, though, is that his characters hope to make change as cosmetic as possible. Thus the Party boss restyles himself a comfily Western-sounding "Mr President" in the time it takes to call a press conference. As some one hopefully suggests, the 180-degree turn proposed from Moscow could end up as a 360-degree turnaround to the same place.

Brodsky's warning obviously has point for Romania and Bulgaria, if not so much for Czechoslovakia and Hungary; but it would count for more if put over with crisper wit and greater subversive energy.

Perhaps a sharper production than Matthew Lloyd's would have provided some such virtues. As it is, this is one of those evenings in which almost everybody seems to be speaking in those knowing-blase, wincingly ironic tones which English actors habitually attribute to members of any corrupt ruling class, native or foreign. That adds little punch or variety to the satire, either.

BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE

status quo of dance-oriented pop music.

The group is a quartet from Boston who not only eschew rock orthodoxy but have no truck with funky rhythm or sax appeal, yet The Pixies are the most successful independent-label band since The Smiths. This is where the frayed, visceral, neo-hardcore spirit of punk lives on.

There is little of the theatrical in a Pixies show. As a front man the dumpy, lumberjack-shirted Black Francis makes Morrissey look like Diana Ross, while his cohorts bring to mind the Talking Heads in their collegiate, New York CBGB's days. The readers of the rock press are not here for theatre, however. They are here for the savage intensity of the sound, the



Inspired dancing: Darcey Bussell and Robert Hill

somewhat revised for the costumes, look good. On Friday night, Richard Bernas conducted a sound account of the score (apart from an errant trumpet), and quite possibly the slowest performance to date of "God Save the Queen".

JOHN PERCIVAL

## OAE/Bürgen Queen Elizabeth Hall

THIS was a wonderful concert. Anybody who still doubts that the standard of period-style players lingers behind that of those who used to be thought of as their mainstream counterparts would hastily think again after hearing the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment, conducted in two of the three works by Frans Bürgen, in this sort of form.

There were, as there always are, one or two tiny accidents — a suspicion of a not quite unanimous entry here, a premature brush on a string there, and a fairly disastrous tilt by the natural horns at their opening high notes in the first movement of Beethoven's Seventh Symphony. These things did not matter, however, because the spirit was highly charged, the sound, both of strings and wind, was secure, well-defined and cultivated, and the instrumental balance revealed some hitherto unsuspected things.

The programme helped, of course. It began with C.P.E. Bach's Symphony in B flat, Wq 182 No. 2, which the OAE's string players, without Bürgen at the helm, gave while standing. They dispatched this extraordinarily harmonically wayward and vibrant piece (as much of Bach's

music is) like demons possessed, plunging with relish from one shock to the next. Such music might not have been quite up to the minute in 1773 as the programme notes pointed out, orchestras tended by them to include wind instruments as a matter of course, and formal balance was the order of the day), but when played like this it can make the hair stand on end.

So, still, does a work as established as Haydn's "Clock" Symphony, No. 101, if it is delivered with the freshness which it possessed here. Scintillantly brilliant first and last movements framed a perfectly weightied *Adante* (the "tick-tock" movement itself), in whose teasing humour Lisa Beznosiuk's beautifully gauged flute playing took on an especially vital role.

To surpass the sheer sense of joy radiated by Bürgen's reading of this work was impossible, but Beethoven's earthier celebration of the spirit was equally compelling, equally impulsive, and equally carefully prepared. Even if the slow movement might have been a touch rapid for some tastes, nobody could have failed to thrill to the horns' rousing rawness at the end; perhaps their earlier *faux pas* succeeded in maintaining that essential feeling of the music being balanced on a knife-edge which is a part of every great performance.

STEPHEN PETTITT

of abjection" and "the degradation of language", but how purely intellectual is their flirtation with the primal grunge of noise, only they know.

Doubtless this is the post-modern condition of rock: too sated and jaded to go back to the innate sonic violence of the Stooges, audiences settle for a kind of meta-hardcore, an indie rock music about rock. It is not at all surprising that The Pixies boast a song entitled "Rock Music".

The audience still bangs its collective head to a brutal beat, but it knows that rock is now too knowing, too self-referential, to induce the dionysiac abandonment of its heyday.

BARNEY HOSKYN

distorted guitars, the riffs that are never too blatant.

People talk about the glorious "shards" of melody embedded in The Pixies' sonic bombardment,

but it is not always easy to pick them out. If their overlapping,

interlacing harmonies occasionally strike the ear as incongruously pretty, the group strays

about as far from standard tunefulness as is acceptable within a rock context. One is never entirely

sure where one is in a Pixies song.

Whether it is the blasting garage

punk of "Broken Face" and

"Toody's Theme", or the slower

strains of "Havalina" and the

Sugar-Cubes-ish "Gigantic", there

is always the same sense of wilful

obtuseness in The Pixies' sound. I am told they are all about "the lure

of Vivaldi" and "the degradation of language", but how purely

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# Breakthrough hailed for new Aids treatment

By THOMSON PRENTICE, MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT

A NEW anti-Aids treatment developed in Britain could give protection from the disease to people infected with HIV for as long as 20 years, researchers said yesterday.

Transfusions of virus antibodies to patients with early symptoms of Aids dramatically slows their deterioration, a study has shown.

A few British patients given the transfusions have had remissions of almost two years from Aids-related illnesses. Refinements in the treatment could extend that period by many years, according to Abraham Karpas, a virologist at Cambridge university.

Dr Karpas was the first scientist in Britain to isolate the virus after its discovery by French and American researchers in 1983.

The transfusions of plasma containing HIV antibodies from otherwise healthy carriers of the

## Leader of Lebanese clan killed

Continued from page 1

Witnesses said four men in uniform arrived at Mr Chamoun's residence shortly before 6.30 o'clock in the morning and forced the concierge to lead them to Mr Chamoun's home in the fifth floor of a modern apartment block. They knocked the door and were allowed in by the governess.

Mr Chamoun, who was drinking coffee in his pyjamas, had evidently no suspicion. He invited them to the sitting room and was shot 11 times as soon as he sat on the sofa. His wife, Ingrid Abdel-Noor, was gunned down as she came out of the bedroom.

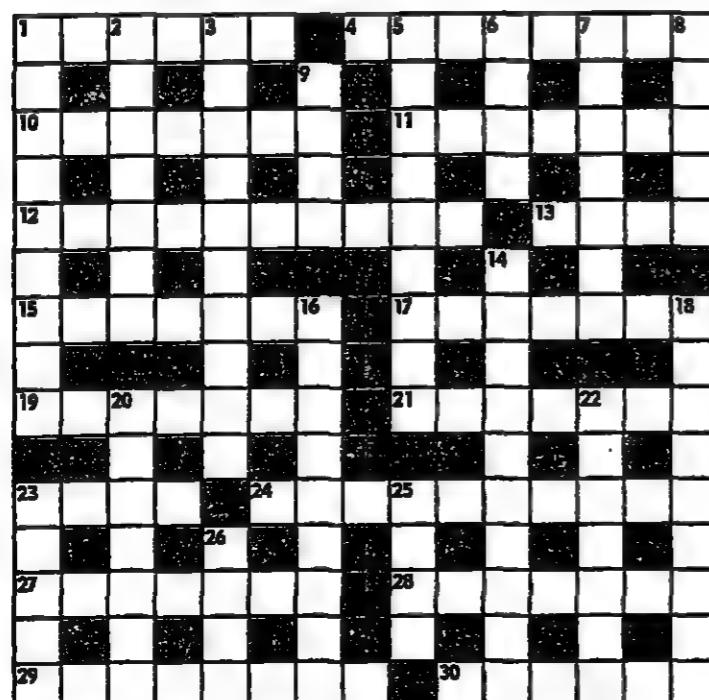
Tarek, the couple's son aged seven, who also rushed to find out what was happening, received a bullet in the face and died instantly in the hallway. Julian, aged five, tried in vain to hide. He was found fatally wounded under his bed and died at a hospital. Tamara, their eleven-month-old sister, was found unharmed in her cot.

"They apparently did not know she existed," said a relative. Reporters saw her held by her weeping Lebanese governess, aged 65, at the apartment.

The assassins fled in two cars and, as usual in Lebanon, no group claimed responsibility for the murders. Yesterday, as Lebanese leaders condemned the killings, it became apparent that whoever committed them had intended throwing suspicion on the Lebanese Army.

The assassins, who collected every single spent cartridge of their 9mm automatic pistols, had left a two-way Motorola radio identical to those used by the Lebanese Army, witnesses said.

## THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 18,431



The solution of Saturday's Prize

Puzzle No 18,430 will appear next Saturday.

The 5 winners will receive a Duofold fountain pen supplied by Parker

Concise Crossword, page 17



Beach assault: More than 300 Moto Cross bikes took part yesterday in races on Weymouth sands, with 100 bikes for each race in senior, junior and expert classes.

## Ashdown rejects pre-election deal

By RICHARD FORD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

PADDY Ashdown yesterday rejected any pre-electoral deals between Labour and the Liberal Democrats as a way of defeating the Conservatives at the next general election.

Mr Ashdown said that his party would be prepared to sacrifice a very great deal to win a fairer voting system if they held the balance of power after the next election. However, he has promised that before polling day it would announce what the party would demand in the event of it holding the balance of power. Party strategists believe that by emphasising the need for constitutional reform, including a bill of rights, would be central to any discussions with Labour or the Conservatives on forming a coalition administration.

He said that a change in the electoral system was essential. "It is of such profound importance to us, among the other things we would like to do, that bringing the kind of democracy that will provide stable, decent government to Britain will be something for which we would be prepared to sacrifice a very great deal."

Mr Ashdown, speaking on LWT's *Walden* programme, added: "I am not prepared to allow this country to suffer under the cosy conspiracy between the Conservatives and Labour to perpetuate a corrupt and scandalous electoral system that takes power away from the British

people and puts it in the hands of politicians who run the centre."

Mr Ashdown has so far refused to outline in detail what his party's platform on constitutional reform will be at the election. However, he has promised that before

polling day it would announce what the party would demand in the event of it holding the balance of power. Party strategists believe that by emphasising the need for constitutional and electoral reform without providing too much detail is the best way to encourage support from other politicians, particularly in the Labour party.



Ashdown: Constitutional reform is essential

## Ministers face pay clash

Continued from page 1

did. However, the poll, conducted among 1,082 adults on October 5-6, did find concern among the public over higher wage demands leading to unemployment. Fifty-four per cent of those questioned said they were worried personally by the government's warnings.

Government recommendations to exclude poll tax and mortgage payments from annual cost of living rises were heavily criticised by union leaders, who stressed that those higher repayments were the main reasons for higher demands. Marion Chambers, CPSA president, warned: "Our members are clearly looking at what happens in the private sector and that must influence the way we negotiate. So many of our members earn less than £9,000 a year. It would be ridiculous not to expect that the rate of inflation was at least their target."

Donald Macgregor, national officer for the GMB general union, which represents 1 million town hall manual workers, warned that a growing pay gap would mean a drain of the best talent from the public sector into private firms.

He said: "We are not going to be bound by an edict from on high when we are negotiating. It is vital that the government realises that a five per cent wage gap between public and private sectors will mean that the best staff cannot be recruited or retained in the public

sector." The task of convincing public sector workers to accept wage increases below the headline rate of inflation is likely to be undertaken by private sector increases that are likely to escalate in the next few months. If Rover workers win rises well above inflation, other large groups will use their settlement, along with that of Jaguar, as a target heralding not only a "winter of discontent" but a miserable spring too.

Civil servants, nurses, midwives and teachers all come to the negotiating table over the next few months.

Unions' leaders representing

## Public-sector recruiters abandon national deals

By TIM JONES

PUBLIC sector employers are increasingly abandoning national agreements on pay and conditions to overcome difficulties in recruiting and retaining staff, according to a survey published today.

Local authorities, with more freedom to be flexible than health authorities, are increasingly using performance-related pay, market premiers, regrading and housing assistance schemes to solve the skills problem. Councils in the South, which have introduced far more measures to retain staff, but had adopted a

wide range of measures to recruit and keep hard-to-find professional staff such as accountants, engineers and architects.

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## WEATHER

A lot of cloud, some sunshine is likely, the best of it in south-east England and in sheltered western areas. South-west England may have some rain. Temperatures will be lower than of late, especially in the east, and, with a fresh south-easterly wind, it will feel quite cold. Outlook: dry in many places at first, but cloud and rain spreading east to all parts.

## ABROAD

**TODAY**: Industral: drizzles. Typhoon: sun.

UK: light. Wind: 1-3 m/s. Sun: 50%.

C: 17. F: 14. H: 16. L: 13. N: 15. S: 16. T: 14. W: 15.

Scandinavia: 17. Wind: 1-3 m/s.

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# BUSINESS

MONDAY OCTOBER 22 1990

Executive Editor  
David Brewerton

## Barclays denies reports of split

By NEIL BENNETT  
BANKING CORRESPONDENT

**T**HIE chairman of Barclays Bank has given warning that reports of the bank's plans to split into two threaten to create a false market in its shares.

Sir John Quinton said stories of the split were wrong "both in fact and in the interests drawn". The reports arose after details leaked from a report on the bank from McKinsey, the management consultant.

The report is thought to suggest that Barclays should divide into a "high street retailing bank" and a "global corporate bank". McKinsey's report is due to be presented to a planning conference of the bank's 300 top executives next week. Until then it was intended to be seen by executive directors alone.

Sir John however dismissed the possibility of dividing the bank: "Barclays is not splitting into two banks," he said, "so we are not selling off either of them. Our domestic and international banking operations are not moving apart but are in fact moving together."

Sir John told Barclays' shareholders to take no action on the rumours. He also rejected a suggestion that the bank would like to hold a rights issue. "Barclays is one of the strongest capitalised banks in the world and we have no intention to ask for further equity capital."

The McKinsey report is one of several surveys Barclays has commissioned to find a more efficient structure. The report is believed to list different ways for the bank to simplify its operations. Corporate and retail banking are becoming increasingly different, and a division would allow each section to concentrate without duplication of resources.

## Parretti 'close' to MGM deal

From PHILIP ROMANOFF  
IN LOS ANGELES

**G**IACARLO Parretti, the Italian financier, is expected to announce today he has raised the \$1 billion needed to complete the purchase of MGM United Artists, the Hollywood studio he has been trying to buy for almost nine months.

He has until tomorrow to close the deal. A Pathé spokesman said yesterday: "We are highly confident we can complete time on time."

Signor Parretti has already paid a non-refundable deposit of \$353 million. The \$1 billion balance is expected to come from sales of European property and farmland to raise \$300 million. A further \$250 million was expected from pre-sales of MGM films. These have yet to be announced.

Of the remaining \$500 million, Turner Broadcasting is expected to pay \$200 million for certain film rights, \$100 million is expected from an unnamed Japanese investor and \$200 million was said to be coming in \$30 million parcels from investors in four European countries.

### THE POUND

#### CHANGE ON WEEK

US dollar  
1.9635 (-0.0110)

W German mark  
2.9505 (-0.0452)

Exchange index  
94.5 (-1.5)

### STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share  
1621.5 (-0.5)

FT-SE 100  
2089.0 (-11.4)

New York Dow Jones  
2520.79 (+12.77)

Tokyo Nikkei Avge  
24481.49 (+209.33)

### TOURIST RATES

Bank  
\$1  
2.42

Australia \$  
2.15  
2.05

Belgium F<sub>r</sub>  
32.50  
32.50

Canada \$  
2.355  
2.25

Danmark Kr  
11.25  
11.25

France F<sub>r</sub>  
10.27  
9.92

Germany DM  
3.0400  
2.95

Greece Dr  
1.25  
1.15

Hong Kong \$  
1.25  
1.15

Ireland £  
2.25  
2.15

Japan Yen  
262.00  
247.50

Mathusalem £  
1.15  
1.15

Norway Kr  
271.50  
254.50

Portugal Esc  
1.75  
1.75

South Africa R<sub>r</sub>  
5.50  
4.70

Spain Pt  
1.25  
1.25

Sweden Kr  
5.00  
4.25

Switzerland Fr  
5.00  
5.00

UK £  
2.04  
1.92

USA \$  
3.05  
3.05

Yugoslavia Dr  
1.00  
1.00

Rates for small denominations banknotes only.  
Rates by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to larger denominations.

Rating Price Index: 1200 (September)

OS

## Storm warning issued for Europe's insurance industry

By WOLFGANG MUNCHAU  
EUROPE BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT

EUROPE'S insurance industry is in for a rough ride over the next few years, according to the head of Zurich Insurance, Europe's second largest insurance company.

In an interview with *The Times*, Rolf Hippi, chief general manager of the group, said the eventual single European market in insurance will reduce the profit margins of the whole industry and will lead to the disappearance of smaller insurance companies.

The European insurance industry has to get used to a situation under which it can longer count on a cosy business environment, and it will have to live with smaller

margins. Many companies have based their business on artificial market conditions, but these will disappear.

Herr Hippi said the reduction in profit margins and the abolition of currently "artificial market conditions" will lead to further concentration in the industry. He indicated that Zurich Insurance will participate actively in the process. "We can count on further mergers and takeovers in the industry. I believe that the reduction of suppliers [insurance companies] will be significant," he said.

The tendency will be felt throughout Europe, and in particular in the Efta countries, including Switzerland, where a number of smaller local companies operate for which an opening to the EC market is likely to prove fatal. Efta is negotiating

with the EC over a European free trade zone, under which many of the EC's single market directives could apply in Efta. Although the negotiations are in difficulties because of Efta's wish to have a say in EC decision making, it is widely expected that a deal will be agreed well before the end of 1992, when most of the EC's single market directives will be enforced.

Herr Hippi said that Swiss membership of the European Community would accelerate the problems for many smaller Swiss insurance companies, although the larger multinational groups would not be affected since they have been operating in the EC through subsidiaries for a number of years.

He argued that the change in market regulation will be one of the most

important factors affecting the industry. "I am convinced ... that we will move away from the regulated [national] market, the insurance regulators, and from insurance cartels over a period of time. I am also convinced that the trend will be towards worldwide insurance regulation which will result in a new competitive situation."

But the speed at which these pressures will affect the industry will differ between the insurance sectors. Already the EC Commission has issued two non-life directives, affecting in particular large risk insurance products which will have to be accepted throughout the EC from 1993 as long as they are approved in the insurance company's home country. The scope is smaller for life insurance products, which can be bought but not marketed in other

EC countries, unless with the permission of the domestic regulatory authorities. The UK insurance industry, in particular, had high hopes that an open European insurance market would allow the better priced British life insurance products to compete on the Continent.

"I think that initially the effect of 1992 will be strongest felt in the non-life business," Herr Hippi said. The next market segment will be non-life personal insurance (ie accident, travel insurance). In the life-business a Euro-insurance is possible in certain limited areas. But one has to bear in mind that life insurance policy is often tied to a local or national social security insurance. So life insurance will not be affected [by 1992] in the first phase [of deregulation]."

## Bankers expect Polly to go into administration

By NEIL BENNETT, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

**B**ANKERS to Polly Peck International expect the fruit trading and electronics group to be placed in administration this week as a result of pressure from holders of £50 million of its commercial paper.

The commercial paper holders are due to meet the company in the City today or tomorrow, to discuss what action they should take. Bankers at the weekend said they expected they would demand repayment of the debts that officially became due three weeks ago.

All Nadir, PPI's chairman, flew to Northern Cyprus from Turkey yesterday, in a desperate attempt to release funds from the island to save the company from collapse. He is expected to leave this morning. One source close to the company said: "The funds should be released within the next 48 hours."

One source close to the company blamed Coopers for the problem, since when its executives first arrived in the Turkish part of Cyprus they used the name Cork Gully with the Turkish authorities. This was to avoid antagonising the Greeks in southern Cyprus, where Coopers has a successful practice. Cork Gully is in the name of Coopers' liquidation and receivership specialist and the northern Cypriot banks were unwilling to co-operate with it.

Richard Stone, Coopers' head of corporate finance, who is leading the investigation, said: "PPI's bankers are unlikely to protect PPI from administration since it is said to have broken its assurances made

when it was granted a four-week standstill on its debts. One banker said the bank's steering committee, which comprises ten of PPI's most important creditors, had lost patience with the company.

The company had earlier promised bankers to repay up to £140 million of its debt mountain of almost £1 billion by drawing on cash deposits in Turkey and Northern Cyprus. But so far it has failed to meet a set timetable of repayments.

PPI had also promised to give Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte, the accountant, full access to its financial details round the world.

Coopers is preparing a report on PPI's financial situation and viability for the bank's next scheduled meeting on November 9. But banks now say it is having difficulty obtaining the information it wants on the company's activities in Cyprus.

Since then the company has been hit by speculation that the Serious Fraud Office was investigating possible insider dealing in its shares. On September 20, the shares collapsed from 245p to 108p and were then suspended. The SFO raided the offices of South Andley Management, a company with connections to Mr Nadir.

Poly Peck's bankers have braced themselves for the company's collapse, which would cause further heavy bad debt provisions. Standard Chartered has the largest exposure, estimated to be £50 million. Much of its lending is thought to be secured, and the worst case loss for the bank will be less than £20 million.

If Poly Peck does go into administration, it will be one of the largest corporate collapses in British history. Less than three months ago the group was valued at more than £2 billion on the stock market.

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Poly Peck, and Mr Nadir himself, have since admitted to liquidity problems, and the shares remain suspended. If the company fails, more than 20,000 shareholders are almost certain to lose their entire investment.

## Lakeside ready for princess

PETER TREVOR



THE inside of the central dome of Lakeside Shopping Centre at West Thurrock, Essex, is checked by Ian White

in preparation for Thursday's opening by Princess Alexandra (Matthew Bond writes).

The dome lies at the centre of a three-level mall, which

runs the equivalent distance of Oxford Street, from Oxford Circus to Marble Arch.

Lakeside has cost Capital & Counties, the developer, about £350 million to build. More than 80 per cent of the retail space is let to tenants such as Marks and Spencer, Debenhams, Lewis' and House of Fraser.

## Recession fears are strongest in South

ABOUT 75 per cent of British businessmen think the country is about to plunge into a recession, reports a survey by 3i, the venture capital group (Wolfgang Munchau writes).

Recession fears are most pronounced in the south of England, while "the outlook becomes slightly less gloomy in proportion to their distance away from the Southeast".

The survey indicates that unemployment will continue as companies will employ, on average, 1 per cent less staff by the end of the year, compared with 1989. Larger companies in the South plan to lay off proportionally more staff than their counterparts in the North and in Scotland.

David Marlow, 3i chief executive, said: "The relatively better performance outside the south of England is significant because in previous recessions the North has tended to fare worse. This may reflect radical restructuring of the old industrial heartlands."

About 34 per cent of southern companies expect investment to fall, and only 15 per cent say they will invest more during the next quarter. This contrasts sharply with the North and Scotland, where most companies expect no change in total investment.

The survey used a random sample of 1,000 companies in the 3i portfolio, and was conducted shortly before sterling entered the European exchange-rate mechanism.

Despite the gloom expressed by respondents, the survey is still more optimistic than those conducted by the Confederation of British Industry. Mr Marlow gives warning, however, that "companies in which 3i invests are more optimistic than the average, but the fact that many of them are now marking time is a measure of the current economic challenges faced by the UK."

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## UK more prone to inflation spurts

By ANATOLE KALETSKY  
ECONOMICS EDITOR

THE British economy seems to have become more susceptible to spurts of inflation despite the widespread industrial deregulation and the improvements in the functioning of labour markets introduced over the past decade. This is the main implication of a study published in the *Treasury Bulletin* today.

The study finds that the Treasury's economic model consistently underestimated inflation in the second half of the Eighties. The model also underpredicted imports and overestimated exports throughout the past few years. However, these biases could not be attributed to any special faults in the Treasury's forecasting methods, since similar mistakes were consistently being made in other models run by the private sector.

The general impact of the pressure of demand on inflation seemed to have got bigger after 1985 than in the historical period. Sir Terence Burns, the government's chief economic

# Economists predict sharp fall in growth of German GNP

By WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU  
EUROPEAN BUSINESS CORRESPONDENT

GERMANY'S five leading economic institutes are predicting a sharp fall in gross national product growth to 2.5 per cent this year, and a further decline to 2 per cent in 1991, because of the recession in eastern Germany.

The autumn edition of the so-called "five wise men" report also gives warning of markedly higher inflation as a result of rising oil prices and increased wage demands.

If the findings prove right, this would end hopes that Germany could again play the role of an economic locomotive, able to pull other European economies out of recession, as it did at the end of the Seventies.

The report, which is officially published today, has already come under attack from Helmut Haussmann, the German economics minister, who was commenting on press leaks of the findings.

Herr Haussmann said the report was, as usual, too pessimistic, since the institutes have often underestimated the strength of the



Hausmann: Institute "too pessimistic"

German economy. In their last report, published in the spring, the institutes predicted GNP would rise by 3.75 per cent this year, which stands against government estimates of about 4 per cent, the same as last year.

The government expects output to rise by 3 per cent next year.

Current indications are that inflationary expectations are beginning to fuel wage demands in Germany.

Volkswagen, the country's largest car manufacturer and a

wage trend-setter in Germany's large metal industry, is faced with demands from IG Metall, the metal workers union, for wage rises of more than 8 per cent, which is around 5 per cent ahead of inflation.

The unions have also pledged to achieve comparable wage levels in the eastern part of the country, despite markedly lower productivity there.

On interest rates, expectations of increases would be fuelled if war broke out in the Gulf. Fighting in the region would probably lead to a sustained higher level of oil prices.

The government's rejection of the five wise men's report is consistent with its message that the costs of unification can be financed with only the minimum of sacrifices by the German taxpayer.

The government, which is likely to be returned to power after the elections on December 2, has been able to play down criticisms by the opposition Social Democrats, whose warnings over the costs of unification have so far fallen on deaf ears.

ROCCO Forte, chief executive of Trusthouse Forte, and Alan Hearn, managing director of Trusthouse Forte hotels, today take the lid off Business Guarantee, a new scheme launched for business travellers (Jon Ashworth writes).

Those who make their reservations at least 48 hours in advance are guaranteed a room at more than 250 hotels in the UK, even if they are fully booked. If

necessary, non-business travellers will be moved to nearby hotels to make space. A free ten-page national fax or telex is thrown in, along with a complimentary daily newspaper and free parking at provincial hotels.

An express check-out service is included to help travellers on their way, and bookings may be cancelled up to 6pm on the day of arrival at no extra cost. "This is a unique guarantee for the

business traveller which we can give

because of our strength throughout the UK," said Mr Hearn. The scheme will be extended to other countries before the end of the year, taking in the Hotel George V in Paris and the Westbury in New York, among others.

In Britain, Trusthouse Forte owns the Post House network, and purchased the Crest hotel chain from Bass for £300 million this year.

Corton went into receivership on October 11, after it failed to agree a refinancing package with its bankers.

## Norpak sold off in Corton break-up

By NEIL BENNETT

THE break-up of Corton Beach, the collapsed meat-trading, motor and leisure group, has begun just ten days after it was put into receivership.

Price Waterhouse, the administrative receiver, has sold Norpak, Corton's frozen-food wholesaler, to Sims Foods for an undisclosed sum. Norpak's customers, mainly co-operative associations, had threatened to remove their business unless the company was sold quickly.

Tony Breton, a Price Waterhouse partner, said: "This sale effectively keeps the fridges running." Sims beat other companies to buying Norpak after sending its own executives to check the company's books. The food group is thought to have paid a nominal figure due to the urgency of the disposal.

Norpak was the largest of Corton's food companies, with sales of £50 million forecast in the year to end-January, although it had a low asset base. Mr Breton hopes to find a buyer shortly for Transfood, another offshoot, while several companies were interested in Freezecrite, a chain of freezer centres.

Corton went into receivership on October 11, after it failed to agree a refinancing package with its bankers.

## Business guaranteed a room

TED BATH



Privileged customers: Rocco Forte and Alan Hearn discuss their reservation scheme for business travellers

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ROSECO is in the final stages of preparing a far-reaching "unbundling" proposal for its shareholders as a defence against the £236 million hostile takeover bid from Burnah Castro, the oil and chemicals group.

The unbundling plan has been in preparation for the past six months, say sources close to the company, but is being completed as a matter of urgency in an attempt to derail the Burnah offer, which was launched last week.

The idea came from Tom Long, the new chairman of Foseco, who was due to take over the top job from the beginning of next month but has now taken day-to-day control of Foseco's defence.

Mr Long was a main board director at BAT, the conglomerate that resorted to an unbundling exercise when it was fighting the bid from Hoylake.

Burnah is known to be keen to sell off the abrasives business, and Foseco is pinning its

hopes on convincing shareholders they would do better by sticking with Foseco, to gain the benefits of a sale, than by selling out to Burnah.

Internal documents have put the potential value of the abrasives division at more than £130 million, equivalent to more than half the value of the Burnah bid.

The defence document will be likely to argue that such increases in value should be retained for the benefit of Foseco shareholders, rather than handed over to Burnah.

Bankers have advised Foseco that the best defence will have to revolve around the long-term potential, as the short-term trading picture is not encouraging.

Foseco's poor short-term prospects are thought to have played a crucial part in the relative ease with which Cazenove, acting for Burnah, acquired a stake of 10.6 per cent in a dawn raid on the day the bid was launched.

## Foseco fights bid with break-up plan

By OUR CITY STAFF

ROSECO is in the final stages of preparing a far-reaching "unbundling" proposal for its shareholders as a defence against the £236 million hostile takeover bid from Burnah Castro, the oil and chemicals group.

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## ICI stays silent on Tioxide rule

By OUR CITY STAFF

IMPERIAL Chemical Industries (ICI) refused to confirm or deny weekend press reports saying it would buy out the remaining 50 per cent of Tioxide, a maker of paint pigments, for about £150 million. The stake is owned by Cookson Group, the specialist chemical firm trying to reduce its high gearing.

Shares in Cookson, one of the best UK stocks during the 1980s, have fallen by more than 75 per cent this year due to concerns over the company's financial health. They closed at 70p on Friday. Cookson has been acquisitive in recent years, and is suffering high debt-servicing costs.

ICI recently announced a plan to cut investment next year by £100 million. The reported purchase price for the Tioxide stake is perceived to be low.

Reporting This Week, page 27



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Girobank BUSINESS BANKING

## Oversupply of oil tankers forecast

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE Gulf confrontation threatens to slow growth in demand for oil tankers just as the tonnage under construction has reached its highest level since the late 1970s.

An oversupply of ships will probably develop during 1991 and stretch into 1992, says Clarkson Research Studies (CRS) in its half-yearly review of worldwide shipping trends.

Shipowners have been encouraged to order new tankers by a recovery in demand. The world tanker fleet is becoming very long in the tooth.

According to CRS, 47 per cent of tankers are regarded as being "over-age," at more than 15 years old.

Thanks to high Opec output during the first half of 1988, almost every available ship was in service for the first time since the early 1970s, says CRS. A brief hiatus in the wake of Iraq's invasion of

Kuwait has been replaced by hardening charter rates as oil production from Saudi Arabia has risen, compensating for lost Iraqi and Kuwaiti output.

But the period charter market has gone slack after a sharp improvement in rates earlier in the year.

The slowdown contrasts with a rapid increase in the number of tankers on order over the past three years.

During the first half of 1988, only 33 vessels, totalling 2.7 million dead weight tonnes (dwt), were on order. In the six months to June, there were 112 tankers on order, totalling 18.1 million dwt.

CRS says the threat of American legislation to require all tankers serving US ports to be of a double-skin construction, intended to cut spillage in the event of collision or grounding, acted as a spur to owners.

*Not in field*

**A**s the chancellor stood up to make his annual speech at the Mansion House last Thursday, the pound fell below DM2.95, the government lost the Eastbourne by-election and the other 11 members of the European Community agreed on a date for monetary union — with Britain or without it.

These four events were not unconnected. After the dangerous decision to enter the exchange-rate mechanism at a deliberately overvalued rate, confidence in the government's economic policies was at a low ebb by Thursday, not only in the City and in Europe but also among the British public. Yet the main message of John Major's Mansion House speech was that the government's economic philosophy remained irrevocably fixed: the over-riding objective was to eradicate inflation; this would be achieved by making a cast-iron commitment to a pre-announced financial target, in this case a strong pound.

Unfortunately for Mr Major, the number of true believers in this approach seems to be dwindling daily. Yet confidence has

been the alpha and omega of Mrs Thatcher's economic philosophy ever since the Seventies, when Sir Keith Joseph introduced her to the "rational expectations" school of monetarists. These people argued that inflation could be rapidly and relatively painlessly reduced by any government that could convince economic decision-makers of its implacable determination to stick to monetary targets. Once workers, managers and investors realised the government would not bail them out by printing money, they would give up their inflationary habits. The newly virtuous behaviour would be rapidly rewarded with stable prices and steady growth.

In the dark days of 1981, the faith in rational expectations took on the comical intensity of desperation. I well remember one of the Treasury's advisers arguing privately that Mrs Thatcher's fanatical media image would be a boon for economic policy: "If

people think she's mad, they'll finally believe that she will stop at nothing to hit the monetary targets."

But it was not to be. The Resolute Approach was fine for winning wars against Argentina and beating Arthur Scargill. But as a way of managing a modern economy it simply did not work. It was not just in Britain but, even more importantly, in America that single-target monetarism was gradually abandoned in favour of a pragmatic type of interest and exchange rate management. This had more similarities to traditional Keynesian demand management than to the inflexibility of rational expectations.

Given the past experience of

pragmatic changes in the government's economic policies, to say nothing of the imminence of a general election, it is by no means rational for people to believe that sterling will never be devalued simply because the government has joined the ERM. As for the chancellor's attempts to assure the markets that he will not cut interest rates until it is "safe" to do so, this only feeds the misgivings.

There is a fundamental contradiction between the old monetarist promise to put economic policy-making on anti-inflationary autopilot and the constant references to refined personal judgments on the state of the economy made not only by the British chancellor, but by

the balance of payments. On closer inspection, even these two instruments proved to be tied together in an awkward fashion, since interest and exchange rates have an extremely close interaction in a world without exchange controls.

As long as monetarist thinking was in the ascendant, this did not seem a problem. For the core of the monetarist belief was that controlling inflation should be the government's sole macroeconomic concern. One instrument, whether monetary targets, interest rates or exchange rates, should be sufficient to hit this target. But few are willing to accept this abdication of responsibility any longer, either in the electorate or in the financial markets. Whether he likes it or not, the chancellor is once again expected to fine-tune the British economic engine to achieve satisfactory performance on inflation, employment and the balance of payments, all at the same time. To do this, he will need the whole toolbox of fiscal, monetary and credit policies. The crowbar of a fixed exchange rate will not be enough.

## TEMPUS

**PAUL COLLINS**, chief executive of Brierley Investments Ltd, Sir Ron Brierley's New Zealand holding company, is on the record as describing BIL's £644 million hostile bid for Mount Charlotte Investments as opportunistic and extremely unlikely to succeed.

Crocodiles have rarely wept more effective tears. For there is a very real risk that BIL could be about to snap up a bargain in the tempting shape of Britain's second largest hotel group.

Everything about BIL's bid has been downbeat, since it was launched three weeks ago. For a start, it was obligatory, statutorily required after BIL bought the 10.1 per cent stake owned by the Kuwait Investment Office, a purchase that took its stake in Mount Charlotte up to 39.9 per cent.

Then there was the price. At 75p, it was only at a modest premium to Mount Charlotte's pre-bid share price. Mr Collins' comments made just a few days after the bid was launched just added to the impression that here was a bid that hardly needed defending. As takeover tactics go, it was unusual. It could also be very effective.

For make no mistake, this bid, even at its current level, does have teeth. The sharpest of these, as BIL quietly pointed out last week, was that the price offered Mount Charlotte shareholders an exit price-earnings multiple of 14.6 times.

Robert Peel, Mount Charlotte's chief executive, is well aware of the danger. Because there has been no rush to complete the £200 million disposal programme to be launched in the wake of last year's purchase of the Thistle chain, earnings per share have become Mount Charlotte's Achilles' heel. But Mr Peel knows that once the disposals have been completed, Mount Charlotte's previously impressive earnings per share record (growing at an annual compound rate of 28.4 per cent until this year) will resume. Therefore, he refuses to be rushed.

For now, his defence rightly

## Crocodile tears as BIL bares its teeth



On the record: Paul Collins, chief executive of BIL

information about the impact future disposals might have.

### First Leisure

SIR OWEN GREEN, veteran of many a well-timed takeover at BTR, was heard the other day giving the view that there will be bargains aplenty next spring. His theme was that share prices would be that reflecting a sense of gloom

reports on 1990 trading and the financial pressures arising from the government's anti-inflationary drive would be at their most severe.

One company's poison is another's meat. Those who have financed operations prudently through the downturn can expect an abundance of reasonably priced opportunities to buy.

This will be especially true in the leisure sector, characterised by an orgy of debt-financed expansion over the past few years. Some have already paid dearly and have gone to corporate limbo. Others, like Mecca, have been forced into the arms of rivals.

If cash is to be king, First Leisure will be one of the gainers. After last July's rights issue its balance sheet is free from strain. Gearing is around 25 per cent and interest cover running at more than six times.

The leisure business is not known for tight financial control, an aspect of management where First Leisure scores. Borrowings have been capped at 13.2 per cent until next October and the group has been using its financial muscle to secure some favourable long-term supply contracts especially for drinks, a significant area of costs.

First Leisure's good housekeeping has also been impressive with heavy spending on upgrading assets with swift benefits to revenues.

While 1991 should see fewer pressures on leisure spending, it will not be a vintage year. The rise in petrol prices may change spending patterns and mortgage payments will remain at historically high levels.

But First Leisure's profits should continue their progress with about £29 million expected this year against £25 million in 1989, and £35 million is on the cards for 1991. The shares appear to have bottomed at around 162p earlier this month and are now building up solid support. At 178p they sell for a premium p/e ratio of 11.7 times. Worth it for the quality stock in the sector.

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Terminal condition

GILES VARDEY, popular and able managing director and head of equities at Swiss Bank Corp. and a man who likes to spend most of his spare time shopping for colourful braces, has banned his underrings from playing computer games on their terminals to while away the hours during the continuing lull in trading. In a memorandum entitled "Difficult markets and computer games", Vardey, aged 34, an Oxford rowing blue, stresses the need for all employees to be "creative and persistent in terms of ideas and generating transactions" given that revenues "are extremely hard to obtain". He goes on to say that, given the high costs involved in running a securities business, "I do not believe that computer games have any role to play during the working day." Vardey, who previously worked for County NatWest and Salomon Brothers, and is clearly destined for greater things, concludes that all computer games are therefore banned. "Any person seen using a computer game will be given the opportunity to play these games all day long — but not at SBC," warns the ever-witty Vardey.

### Budget forecast

THE odds-on favourite day for next year's Budget is March 19. The reason for this prediction is that Paterson Zochonis, the Cussons and Imperial Leather soap group,

has chosen that day to produce its interim report — and for five out of the past six years PZ's interim report has come out on Budget day. "It really is just a coincidence," insists Alan Whittaker, PZ's finance director, who has seen off more Chancellors of the Exchequer than most.

### Logica explanation

CITY analysts used to sift through mounds of research material before being cluckered over the latest report and accounts from Logica, the independent software house. For the company, which saw pre-tax profits halve last year, has picked chaos theory as the topic of its 1990 annual report. "It's the first time we've had chaos as a theme," says a spokeswoman, who adds that comments on the glossy brochure, filled with colourful

swirling pictures, have all been favourable. Analysts seeking clues to the change in Logica's fortunes are forced to decipher captions such as: "A solution to the Zakharov equations describes the electric field intensity in the ionosphere due to electromagnetic driving by the Arecibo antenna." A novel approach, it continues, has been developed using fractal algorithms to achieve compression ratios of over 10,000 to 1. "Logica usually have the most interesting reports," says one electronics analyst, who adds that prospects for the company appear more hopeful in the months ahead. Each to their own...

*SIGN IN THE WINDOW OF A SHOP IN TUNBRIDGE WELLS: "CONTACT US FOR PROVISIONS OF YOU CAN."*

### Polished act

THE sudden sacking by Hoenig Securities of two of its staff has had a curious effect on Nick Clough, hitherto a dealer at the soft commission house. For Clough, who was fired two weeks ago, has completely shaved his head — much to the horror of friends who feel that he is taking the affair too far. Thankfully, the reason for the move is nothing more sinister than a local production of *The King and I*, in which Clough has the starring role. "You could say it is a penalty for not working in the City," says Clough, aged 46, who was once part of the traded options team at Smith New Court before joining

Hoenig in 1989. "I have one or two interviews lined up, and have had to warn them about my appearance." Dealing aside, Clough also manages the stock exchange cricket club, which has just returned from a successful tour of Portugal. "We beat the opposition by a considerable margin in the head and in the bat," he adds.

### Pole position

SOLICITORS are usually quick to spot an opportunity to do business, especially where Eastern Europe is concerned. But few could be cannier than Brian Clark, senior corporate partner at Nabarro Nathanson, who is leading efforts to boost business in Poland and the Soviet Union. Clark was spotted in the Royal Albert Hall recently during the Thousand Voices festival of male choirs, of which he is a vice-president. And he was joined by Sergei Vladimirov, a popular Moscow musician who owns and plays 300 musical instruments. "He hopes this will qualify him for the *Guinness Book of Records*," says Clark, aged 54, who has his eye on some potentially lucrative projects in the Soviet Union. The firm, which sponsored the pre-concert reception, has wasted little time forging new links. It is helping the Polish government create a new legal framework to allow land previously owned by the state to pass into private hands.

In terms of political outlook, Mr King is said to be a centrist, who believes that

## LSE tax expert joins the Bank

PROFESSOR Mervyn King, a leading expert on taxation policy and corporate finance from the London School of Economics, has been appointed chief economist and executive director of the Bank of England.

He replaces John Flemming, who announced last month that he would be taking a senior post at the new European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Although Mr King has specialised in microeconomic issues rather than monetary and exchange-rate policy, his macroeconomic background is closer to the Keynesian than the monetarist tradition. In 1981 he was a signatory of the letter from 364 leading British economists attacking the government for its recessionary policies. Friends say, however, that he later regretted signing the protest, and in the past few years he has been a frequent adviser to the Treasury on tax matters. He is said to have been the main author of the personal savings incentives introduced in the last Budget.

In terms of political outlook, Mr King is said to be a centrist, who believes that



King: adviser to Treasury

government has an important role in social and industrial policy, but should generally try to do this by improving market mechanisms.

Mr King was educated at King's College, Cambridge, and Harvard. He was at one time a member of the Cambridge Department of Applied Economics headed by Wynne Godley, one of Margaret Thatcher's most vociferous academic critics. He later went to Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology before becoming a professor at Birmingham.

CAROL LEONARD

## MORTGAGE RATE

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British deal marks beginning of Soviet aerospace exports to EC

# Sailplane lands in record book

THE first Soviet aircraft sold directly into Britain was handed over to its new owner at RAF Halton, Buckinghamshire on Saturday, marking the beginning of Russian aerospace exports to the European Community. The Lithuanian-built LAK-12 high-performance sailplane is the first of up to 60 a year which a new firm at Market Harborough, Leicestershire hopes to sell throughout Europe in a strong challenge to Germany's total domination of the world market for competition gliders.

Complete with instruments, rigging aids and a glass-fibre road trailer, the LAK-12, which has a wing span of 67 feet, cost Michael Wilshire, an engineer, only £22,700 freight and VAT paid.

Lithuania's 25-year-old Sportine Aviacija, the largest producer of sailplanes and sporting aircraft in the USSR, is one of the 20,000 Soviet enterprises recently freed to negotiate their own foreign deals.

It believes it can match the German's technical and production capabilities at little more than half the cost and is following up its challenge in competition gliders with powered light aircraft too.

Over 160 LAK-12s like that delivered to Mr Wilshire at the weekend have been built in recent years for use throughout the Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc. A highly competitive derivative of even greater wingspan, 84 feet, is in flight test for delivery



Flying first: Frank Pozerski's son Tony, a Baltic Sailplanes director, with Michael Wilshire and his LAK-12

next spring.

Lithuanian-born Frank Pozerski, for more than 30 years one of Britain's leading competition soaring pilots, is spearheading the Lithuanians' export efforts with his new company, Baltic Sailplanes.

At 63, Mr Pozerski recently competed in his 30th national championship. Since arriving as a penniless refugee in 1947

His command of the lan-

guage, his competition experience and business record commanded him. "They have the competence and facilities to match the Germans but they have no knowledge of Western-style marketing whatsoever," he says.

"I stressed three key requirements - on-time delivery, faultless spares backing and an impeccable standard of

detailed finish and they have

taken these on board. I have

contracted to take all the

sailplanes they can build - 60

a year at present but easily

increased. When the new

models hit the market they

will be as good as anything the

German makers can supply

but at a much lower cost."

ROBERT RODWELL

## Mineral water sales soar in Britain

By OUR INDUSTRIAL STAFF

**SALES** in Britain of mineral water have tripled in the last five years, according to a report today on the rise in consumption of bottled water in the United Kingdom.

The survey, by Euro-monitor, the market analyst group, suggests that recent factors behind the growth have been increasing consumer concern over the quality of tap water and the unusually warm summer.

The report forecasts that the total market for mineral water in the United Kingdom will amount to £297 million this year, up from about £200 million in 1985. Even so, people in Britain still drink much less mineral water per head than most European countries. UK per capita consumption is only 5.3 litres each year. This compares with 79.9 litres per person each year in Italy, 76.3 in Germany, 68.4 in France and 30.1 in America.

Power Corporation already partly owns a Gucci store property in Palm Beach, Florida. This was bought recently in a joint venture with a Florida developer.

Nick Orme, a director at Power Corporation, said the company was taking advantage of weak conditions in the property market.

The purchase in Belgravia is the first in the UK since the arrangement of a £100 million interest-only bank syndicate facility. This type of facility, sometimes referred to as "evergreen", carries only an interest charge until the company decides to repay the original loan.

Most mineral water drunk in Britain is sparkling. Only 29 per cent of all consumption is still, compared to France, for instance, where still water accounts for four-fifths of all mineral water consumed.

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## Operating profits rise at CWS

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

THE Co-operative Wholesale Society, part of the Co-op group, made operating profits of £14.9 million for the six months to end-June, an increase of 6 per cent. Sales rose 9.5 per cent to £1.3 billion.

Leonard Fyfe, chairman of CWS, said belts were being tightened after a period when consumer spending had held up well. "In these circumstances CWS performance had been satisfactory and its retail operations continued to develop."

Sir Dennis Landau, the group's chief executive, said the transfer to the CWS of the North Eastern Co-operative Society was the most significant event of the first half, although the North Eastern figures had not been included in the results.

Sir Dennis called for greater co-operation between the 80 societies running Co-op stores in the UK.

## 1991 SENIOR EXECUTIVE COURSES: WOMEN IN MANAGEMENT SCHOLARSHIP

Recognising the vital and increasing role of women in executive management and to encourage participation in one of Europe's leading short strategic management programmes, MBS is offering a limited number of scholarships for women managers on each of the three-week Senior Executive Courses arranged for 1991. Each scholarship will meet one-half of the cost of participating in the course, the full tuition and residence fees for which are £5,800.

The dates of the Senior Executive Courses in 1991 are:

SEC 50 - 27 January to 16 February

SEC 51 - 5 May to 25 May

SEC 52 - 8 September to 28 September

Application forms and further information may be obtained from:

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## REPORTING THIS WEEK

# Chemicals profit slump expected to hit ICI

EARNINGS at Imperial Chemical Industries are likely to show a significant downturn, largely because of sharply lower chemicals profits, when the international chemicals group reports third-quarter figures on Thursday.

**TODAY**

Continued weakness in the UK automotive sector will affect profits at Lucas Industries, the automotive components and aerospace group headed by Tony Gill.

The group will struggle to improve profits, although a strong performance from aerospace operations should offset a poorer showing from the automotive side.

Lucas is thought to earn between 15 and 20 per cent of group profits from the UK motor sector, and analysts expect to see a 20 per cent decline in its UK automotive sales.

Exchange rate movements have not been favourable to the group, but the pharmaceuticals division has been growing strongly. ICI will also see a significant extraordinary disposal gain from Enterprise Oil.

Richard Henderson at Nomura Research Institute ex-

pects third-quarter pre-tax profits of £180 million, against £306 million last time. Market forecasts range from £150 million to £180 million.

However, the company will see strong growth in rental income and will benefit from £5 million property trading profits from the final payment for River Plate House.

Interim pre-tax profits are expected to slip from £38.2 million to £33 million, according to Barclays de Zeebe Wedd.

That is at the lower end of forecasts, which range from £33 million to £38 million.

Interims: Darby Group, Hammerson Properties, and TDS Currys. Final: Allied London Properties, Clydesdale Investment Trust, Lucas Industries, Scottish Metropolitan.

Economic statistics: Cyclist indicators for the UK economy (September), balance of payments, current account and overseas trade figures (September).

**TOMORROW**

Final pre-tax profits at McKechnie, the plastic and metal components group, are ex-



Hunt: series of strikes

Henderson: early warning

Gill: aerospace side strong

pected to fall from £39.1 million to between £29 million and £29.5 million, largely because of the group's high exposure to the UK economy.

Robert Donald at County NewWest WoodMac expects specialised equipment for the aircraft, electronics and energy industries is largely defence orientated and has been hit by delays in spending on both sides of the Atlantic.

BZW forecasts interim pre-tax profits of £11.5 million, compared with £11.9 million last time.

Interims: Borsig International, Dension International, FR Gruau, Le Creusot, Plesseal, Shell Oil Company (3rd quarter). Value and

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No.	Company	Group	Gains or loss
1	Greenall Whl	Breweries	
2	THORN EM (aa)	Electricals	
3	Body Shop	Dragon Stores	
4	Durcas	Industrials A-D	
5	Utd Newspapers (aa)	Newspapers/Pub	
6	St Ives Cpl	Paper/Print/Adv	
7	Transport Dev	Transport	
8	TSB (aa)	Banks/Discount	
9	Benzel PLC (aa)	Building/Foods	
10	Mazarsar	Industrials L-P	
11	Douglas (RM)	Budapest/Roads	
12	Brether Inv	Industrials A-D	
13	Amer	Budapest/Roads	
14	Booster	Foods	
15	Cater Allens	Banks/Discount	
16	Hazelwood Foods	Foods	
17	Fitch-RS	Paper/Print/Adv	
18	NPC	Transport	
19	Sensis Ind (aa)	Industrials S-Z	
20	Calisto	Transport	
21	EMAP	Newspapers/Pub	
22	Br Air Sys (aa)	Transport	
23	TII (aa)	Industrials S-Z	
24	Portals	Industrials L-P	
25	Fine Art Dev	Dragon Stores	
26	Wilson Bowden	Building/Roads	
27	S & U Motors	Dragon Stores	
28	Herring Sons	Property	
29	Allied Loss	Property	
30	Ovres Hides	Paper/Print/Adv	
31	Kleen-EZE	Industrials E-K	
32	Allied Irish	Banks/Discount	
33	Coniston (aa)	Industrials A-D	
34	GKN (aa)	Industrials E-K	
35	Travis Perkins	Building/Roads	
36	First Elec	Electricals	
37	Rugby Group	Building/Roads	
38	R & I Bl Stoc (aa)	Banks/Discount	
39	Barton Kans	Industrials A-D	
40	Bectec (aa)	Industrials A-D	
41	Auto Soc	Electricals	
42	Br Syphon	Industrials A-D	
43	Heywood Williams	Building/Roads	
44	Mitel	Electricals	

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Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUNDAY

The winner of the weekend Portfolio Platinum prize of £8,000 is Mrs Ruth Bevan of Brockweir, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

**BRITISH FUNDS**

Stock outstanding	Price	Change	Int.	Gross	Int.	Rate
E	Stock	last 1 week	only	last 52 weeks	last 12 months	last 12 months
<b>SHORTS (Under Five Years)</b>						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
548m Exch 2% 1990	89	-	0.05	108	108	108
548m Exch 2% 1991	90	-	0.05	108	108	108
587m Treas 8% 1987-90	91	-	0.05	83	83	83
587m Treas 8% 1988-90	91	-	0.05	83	83	83
587m Treas 8% 1989-90	91	-	0.05	83	83	83
587m Treas 8% 1990-91	91	-	0.05	83	83	83
587m Treas 8% 1991-92	91	-	0.05	102	102	102
587m Treas 8% 1992-93	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 1993-94	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 1994-95	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 1995-96	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 1996-97	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 1997-98	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 1998-99	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 1999-2000	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2000-01	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2001-02	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2002-03	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2003-04	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2004-05	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2005-06	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2006-07	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2007-08	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2008-09	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2009-10	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2010-11	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2011-12	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2012-13	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2013-14	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2014-15	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2015-16	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2016-17	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2017-18	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2018-19	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2019-20	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2020-21	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2021-22	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2022-23	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2023-24	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2024-25	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2025-26	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2026-27	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2027-28	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2028-29	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2029-30	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2030-31	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2031-32	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2032-33	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2033-34	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2034-35	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2035-36	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2036-37	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2037-38	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2038-39	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2039-40	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2040-41	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2041-42	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2042-43	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2043-44	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2044-45	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2045-46	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2046-47	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2047-48	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2048-49	91	-	0.05	111	111	111
587m Treas 8% 2049-50</td						



## Far East lends an ear to western music

**M**ark Wigglesworth kept the rehearsal of *Prelude à l'après-midi d'une faune* going, but called out over the string sound: "Less of the Alfred Hitchcock — we don't want Debusky to sound like *The Birds*."

The instruction from this young up-and-coming English conductor would have drawn a smile, and a musical adjustment, from most western orchestral players, but in the heart of Kuala Lumpur it was too obscure an allusion, at least for half of the members of the World Youth Music Camp. Evidently, Sir Alfred is not a favourite with the classical musicians of Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia or Fiji. Yet the other half — students from the UK, the United States, Australia, The Netherlands and Germany — got the joke.

This was one example of the problems facing the first World Youth Music Camp, an ambitious project undertaken by Malaysia as part of its promotion "Visit Malaysia 1990", held last month.

Nearly 100 musicians, aged between 12 and 28, were invited to Malaysia's capital to play for two weeks. The stated purpose was to highlight classical music in Southeast Asia. Mr Wigglesworth drew the best from what was, at times, a difficult but invigorating experience, for however often music is described as an international language, cultural differences were not the only problems.

One of the most important was the varying playing standards, both among the western participants and those from Asia. They varied from students who had just left the Royal Academy of Music, or the Royal Conservatory of Music in The Hague, to an enthusiastic 12-year-old violin player from Borneo.

With many hours of rehearsal, daily tutorials for separate sections of the orchestra, private lessons and the stimulus of chamber music, the standard crept up. "I knew I had to make sure I didn't bore the good players or demoralise the weaker players,"

I knew I had to make sure I didn't bore the good players or demoralise the weaker players'

Chinese who see their children receive a music education. The third section of the population, the Indians, represent a very small percentage of those receiving music education.

**T**here is no music college or music academy. In this sense, Malaysia is trailing well behind its neighbours. Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines have symphony orchestras and either public or private facilities for further music education.

The final concert given by the players of the first World Youth Music Camp, transformed for the evening into the World Youth Symphony Orchestra, was heard by many dignitaries and government ministers as could be persuaded to attend.

Mr Karim says: "We hope it will start the ball rolling so that we can get our symphony orchestra going, and that the government will make an undertaking to open a music college of some kind."

NICOLAS SOAMES

educational structure incorporating a strong element of western classical music to match its growing economic status in the region.

"Music, especially western classical music, has not been a real priority for us," says Abdul Fatah Karim, the director of music at the ministry of culture and tourism.

"But now, as we have become more prosperous, we want to feel less isolated internationally."

The musical educational superstructure in Malaysia is uneven. There are about 30,000 candidates per year for music grade exams offered by the Associated Board, Trinity College and Guildhall School of Music and Drama, but they are mainly keyboard players. Fewer than 1,000 exams involve orchestra instruments.

The country's only symphony orchestra is made up of a group of students taught by a leading private teacher in Penang. Malaysian schools offer music education at primary instrumental level for percussion recorders, and a mixture of Malaysian music and western music, but no lessons at secondary school.

There is a considerable amount of private teaching, but its availability is tied to its high costs. The majority of the country's inhabitants are Malays, but the dominant economic force is the Chinese who are the most keen to see their children receive a music education. The third section of the population, the Indians, represent a very small percentage of those receiving music education.

Many universities have made significant progress in catering for these needs. Reading, Sussex and Southampton universities, for example, have specially adapted accommodation; Durham has support services for deaf students.

**C**ollege life can be tough for students with handicaps. But some are finding a welcome on the mat, Liz Gill reports

**A**ndre Cockburn, an outstanding maths pupil, was faced with a decision on his university options. With three excellent A-levels by the age of 15 he seemed an obvious candidate for Oxford. A visit to Oxford convinced him that his path lay literally elsewhere.

"All those old, narrow corridors and winding staircases might be charming," he says, "but for me they're hopeless." Mr Cockburn has cerebral palsy, the result of oxygen deprivation at birth. It means he cannot walk without crutches, cannot write, and speaks slowly and often indistinctly. This summer he took a first in pure mathematics at Nottingham University and now, a few weeks after his twentieth birthday, he is beginning research for his PhD in quantum probability.

The National Bureau for Students with Disabilities (Skill) estimates that between 500 and 600 disabled students went up to British universities last year. Numbers have been increasing in the past few years, due both to higher expectations among disabled people and greater awareness of their needs generally, and they are expected to rise even further with the introduction of a new system of grants.

The old disability allowance of £765 a year has been increased to £1,000, and any handicapped student who is eligible for the ordinary local education authority student grant may now also be able to claim £4,000 a year for non-medical assistance, such as note taking or interpreting, plus a one-off payment of £3,000 for special equipment.

"This really is a great leap forward," says Michelle Thew, the assistant director of Skill. "Students often have very complex needs and this gives them a much wider choice."

Many universities have made significant progress in catering for these needs. Reading, Sussex and Southampton universities, for example, have specially adapted accommodation; Durham has support services for deaf students.



Home from home: Andre Cockburn studies for his PhD at Nottingham University, "perhaps it was the beer that made me feel at home".

Loughborough for blind ones; Lecce offers a Braille service, and Lancaster employs a co-ordinator to aid its disabled students.

For Mr Cockburn, Nottingham's attractions included the fact that everything was on one campus, there were enough ramps and lifts and it provided a minibus with a tail lift to transport handicapped students to lectures and to outside social events. "In theory, there is room for three wheelchairs and another seat, but one night, when we were going to a nightclub, we crammed in a dozen friends as well," he says.

Nottingham also operates a system of Community Service Volunteers, young people who live in the residences and help disabled students. "Once in a while it's OK to ask another student to get you something, but you can't be asking every time you need a cup of coffee," Mr Cockburn says.

Last year his volunteer was Alison Danbury, who has now gone to Bradford to study social work. Her tasks included shopping, going to the library, form filling, tidying up and driving the minibus. "It was brilliant," she says. "I got a taste of university life without having to do the work. It did wonders for my patience too. You learn a lot. I think it's seeing the amount of effort someone like Andre has to put into doing something you do yourself without thinking."

Mary Foley, Nottingham's senior assistant registrar and co-ordinator for the 20 or so disabled students on campus, believes universities gain from their presence. "It must be a good thing for other students, particularly those going on to be doctors or social workers, to meet the disabled as equals, rather than as patients or clients. It also puts one's own problems into perspective."

Mr Cockburn says he rarely experienced any of the awkwardness or embarrassment people often show towards the handicapped. "I get that outside a lot, but hardly ever at university. I was worried before I came, but from the moment I arrived it seemed all right. I went for a talk with the

staff and then I went to the bar with the other first years. Perhaps it was the beer that made me feel at home."

Nottingham was also prepared to go to some lengths to meet its needs: free photocopying of another student's lecture notes, installing a terminal in his room linked to the university's main computer and, because of the slow rate at which he types, allowing him extra time for exams.

**E**ach university makes its own policy on accommodating the disabled, but Dr Ted Nield of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals Information Unit, says: "We try to ensure that the disabled student can follow the course of his or her choice somewhere. Most are making an effort, but it's not possible to modify every building, not just because of the cost, but because some of them are listed."

Offset against problems of access must be the advances in technology which can help disabled students. Ms Thew cites, as prime examples, word processors, audio and video equipment and computers with voice synthesizers which can "read" to students. She cannot envisage any physical handicap that could not be accommodated by the right combination of personal assistance and technology.

Her advice to those contemplating university entrance is to organise the support structures well in advance. "Go and see the place. You might be able to get your wheelchair into the library, but can you get it into the refectory as well?"

Ultimately, much depends on the individual's personality. Although Mr Cockburn was too severely handicapped to go to a normal school, his family were always determined he should enjoy as full a life as possible — from joining the Cubes to going on a sailing holiday with them. "If you have the chance of university, go for it," Mr Cockburn says. "Have a good time. Don't let your disability get in the way."

### EDUCATIONAL

#### POSTS



#### APPOINTMENT OF HEAD

The Board of Governors of Gresham's School, Holt, Norfolk, following the appointment of Hugh Wright as Chief Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham, invites applications for the Post of HEAD which will fall vacant at the end of the Summer Term 1991.

Particulars can be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Fishmongers' Hall, London Bridge, London EC4P 5EL. Tel No 071-626 3531.

The final date for receipt of completed applications is 31st October 1990.

#### HISTORICAL RESEARCHER

International salvage company require a researcher for one year contract for work primarily in London. Must have experience in maritime research, with marine background desirable. Should be highly organised, independent, persistent, with creative initiative and ability to assimilate large amounts of information and clearly set out relevant facts. Potential for publishing and long term employment.

Compensation includes negotiable salary, travelling expenses and bonus based on results.

Please forward resume, details of past research and letter outlining reasons for applying. Short listed applicants interviewed third week November.

Pacific Sea Resources, c/o DSB Offshore Ltd, Eden House, 59 Fulham High Street, London SW6 3JJ.

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#### UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

#### DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

#### POST-DOCCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT

I.C.I plc has a continued interest in the chemistry of organic compounds containing boron and hopes that expertise in this area will be required to develop new products.

The Company is supporting a Post Doctoral Research Assistantship under the supervision of Professor R.D. Chambers. The post will involve work in I.C.I. Research and the use of state-of-the-art molecular modelling facilities.

Applicants should have a PhD in some area of organic chemistry, not necessarily involving boron compounds, and previous experience in molecular modelling. The post will be in the range £13,405 - £16,165 on the 1A Scale for Research and Associate Staff, according to age and experience. The post will be for a fixed period of three years in the first instance.

Informal inquiries are welcomed; please contact Professor R.D. Chambers.

Tel: (011) 374 3120.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Old Shire Hall, Durham DH1 3HP (tel 071 374 4687), to whom applications (three copies), including a full c.v. and the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent no later than 30 November 1990. Please quote reference ST 2304.

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## EDUCATION

A visit by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors can be a daunting and enlightening experience. David Tyler listened in

The leading player in this story insists on remaining unnamed and unphotographed. He is one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, an HMI, who believes in collective responsibility and not the cult of the personality. He and his 484 colleagues can, however, critically affect schools with their reports on how they are functioning.

For many parents, the reports are the only impartial view of their child's school, warts and all, but they rarely see them, or even hear about them unless they are unusually glowing. Schools are often not anxious to make them easily available, but copies will be provided on request and are always sent to the local library.

Earlier this month *The Times* accompanied one senior inspector on his follow-up visit to Queen Mary's Grammar School at Walsall, near Birmingham, where he had led a team of five inspectors in April last year on a four-day inspection. Queen Mary's is a voluntary aided grammar school of 655 boys - plus eight girls in the sixth form - run by an educational foundation which also controls a girls' grammar school and a fee-paying preparatory school.

Keith Howard, the Cambridge-educated headmaster, admitted to feeling "trepidation" when he was given four weeks' notice that his school had been chosen at random for inspection. The school, however, emerged with flying colours.

"Queen Mary's," said the inspectors' report, "is a strong institution which works hard and effectively to achieve its aims... Its public examination results reach a very high standard and the broad range of extra-curricular activities help to bring success in the social development of its pupils."

Even in a school of this quality, however, the inspectors can find fault: "The pupils in the intake year are bright, enthusiastic and quick-witted, it may be a reflection of the system as much as the school that those in the sixth form are able and successful but show rather less enthusiasm and less flair than might be expected. There is little original academic work undertaken by pupils apart from that intended for examination."

Fiercely proud of his school, Mr Howard welcomed the report, but could not let this last point lie. "It is a question of judgment and balance between discipline and freedom. If you give the boys too much license the whole thing falls apart. They come here for the most part because they want to go on to university, and to get the places they want they have to pass examinations. We have to see that they can do it while helping them to develop as individuals."



Blind man's buff: sixth-form pupils, taking A-level general studies, put a lesson in trust to the test by taking blindfolded fellow classmates around the school and guiding them only by word of mouth

The inspectors also want high standards and good examination results, which is certainly what they get at Queen Mary's, but they questioned some of the methods.

Nearly all the boys go into the sixth form, and at A-levels this year 104 boys received A grades 88 B and 59 C, with 100 gaining D and E grades, giving an overall pass rate of 91.4 per cent.

On meeting the senior inspector since the report's publication, Mr Howard challenged him to explain the phrase "a reflection of the system". "Whose system, ours or the university entrance system?" he asked. "Well it could mean the system generally," said the inspector. "Which is it?" asked the head: "it is ambiguous." In true HMI style the inspector smiled: "Let's leave it at that way."

Mr Howard, who lives in a house attached to the school, sets great store by the huge number of out-of-school activities which are a break from day-to-day school, and regrets that the inspectors were not able to see more of them.

The inspector understood the argument, but said: "Our brief is to report what we see. If we don't see it we can't report it."

He made allowances, however, for the assembly on the morning of his revisit, when he thought the master leading it should have involved the boys more. "I know," he said, "from what I have seen before that the boys do take

leading role in running the school. Every morning, Matthew Holden, the captain of school, and two senior prefects report to the head and his two deputies on the state of the school during the previous day. On this morning they reported that all doors were closed, lights off; there was some damage in the lavatories and confusion over the number of boys taking packed lunch; one junior boy had been less than co-operative; the head said he would talk to him later in the day.

All this high discipline, with some "irksome" rules, was too much for the inspectors, who reported: "They are generally directed to worthy ends, but there is a risk that rules for control may unduly restrict the development of self-discipline and diminish self-motivation. In view of the pupils' behaviour the school might consider some relaxation of control, especially for the older pupils."

The captain of school and his senior prefects did not agree. "I don't think we would want any more freedom than we have, as

there would be some who would definitely take advantage," Matthew said. Tim Hannan, one of two vice-captains, agreed; and he accepted, as they all did, the need for school uniform, even for the sixth form: "It is a good idea because there would be a lot of competition as to how people dressed and it would be unfair on the low income families."

The inspector was unswayed, and left the school still believing discipline could be relaxed. A former secondary head himself, he and his team had done their homework on the school before arriving for the original inspection, one of 113 that took place in 1988/89. Individual inspectors then sat in on about 140 lessons at Queen Mary's, reporting that 5 per cent were excellent, 35 per cent good, with 90 per cent being satisfactory or better.

"In most of the 10 per cent of lessons rated less than satisfactory," said the inspectors, "the work was insufficiently demanding or the teaching and learning relied too heavily on a lecturing style which removed much of the thinking from the pupils."

In a GCSE geography lesson, in which pupils had to judge the best way to sell a new town to new industry, most of the teacher's work had been done before the lesson. His classroom role was to explain the task and be on hand to assist. The inspector approved. Lessons which go into minute detail rather than explaining simple concepts get few points.

When an inspector is unduly concerned about a particular lesson he talks to the teacher immediately, asking whether he had considered any changes to his teaching style. "It is often just a matter of fine tuning," the inspector said.

At the end of the inspection a verbal report is given to the headmaster, which is then followed with a briefing for senior staff and governors before the final report is published. "It seemed to me," Mr Howard said, "that the views hardened from meeting to meeting, and then in the report itself."

He had few real complaints: "The inspectors made us look at ourselves and our teaching styles critically and analytically. The process had started anyway, but it did give us a focus."

## NOTICEBOARD

## A show of annoyance

provost and he replied: 'I do not propose to waste my time with Alderman. Nor do I think that he should have any right of publication in *UCL News*.'

## Undercover stuff

THE alternative guide to life at Warwick University has upset the headmaster of the Prince of Wales' old school, Gordonstoun. Mark Pyper, head of the school in Moray, Scotland, returned his school's copies of the 42-page guide to the underside of student life, on the grounds that it was "distasteful". It includes a chapter headed "Sex, Sex, Sex", offering a glimpse at the stained sheet of Warwick, gays and heterosexuals alike". Jane Barsky, the student union general secretary, said: "Warwick students are a clean-living bunch."

## Liddell memorial

EDINBURGH University has started a fund to erect a memorial in China to Eric Liddell, one of its more famous alumni since his life was chronicled in the film *Chariots of Fire*. A stone carved from Muil granite has been commissioned after discussions with the Liddell family, and should be in position near the spot where he died by next spring. The university already has an Eric Liddell centre in its physical education department, funded from the proceeds of a Scottish premiere of the film. It expects the cost of the memorial to be around £3,000.

## Don't all rush

IN AN attempt to encourage more members of the public to listen to its committee and council meetings, the south London borough of Southwark is offering to pay expenses to anyone who has to hire a baby sitter or pay for help with an elderly relative in order to attend the meetings. It is a policy that is costing the council practically nothing at all.

## Slip of the plume

LAST week's visit to France by Jack Straw, the shadow education secretary, provoked an outbreak of *franglais* from the French embassy. Monsieur Straw, as the official programme for the visit described him, had a private dinner on Tuesday 16 October before returning to London the next day at 20h30. The education department has no plans to follow his example in recording the visit of Alan Howarth, the higher education minister, to Hungary.

JOHN O'LEARY

## The inspectors made us look at ourselves critically and analytically

part in assemblies. This one did show that the senior boys have a good grasp of organisation. All the boys had a good understanding of the quite sophisticated style of the master running the assembly, but even so I would have liked to see a greater involvement of the boys."

The school is highly disciplined, with sixth formers playing a

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CRANFIELD SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT, Cranfield, Bedford, MK9 5AL.

Two-year MBA programme. Attendance: 15 residential weekends (all day Friday and Saturday) and 4 one-week residential periods each year. Course starts January. Tel: 0224 57225 (Alan Hester).

HENLEY - THE MANAGEMENT COLLEGE, Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon RG9 1AU. 12-month modular MBA with two in-service periods (starts July and January). Tel: 0895 57454 (MBA Administrator) or 01235 410182 (Fax).

IMPERIAL COLLEGE, The Management School, 53 Prince's Gate, Exhibition Road, London, SW7 2PG. 12-month full-time MSc programme in Management (starts October). Tel: 071 589 5111 (Kay Randal), ext 726. Three-year part-time Executive MBA programme (starts January); residential weeks and 14 separate days a year. Tel: 071 589 5111 (Athina Fracis), ext 7272.

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UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Management Division, Department of Accounting and Management, NE1 8RU. Two-and-a-half year part-time MBA programme. Attendance: 19 days plus one full week in each of first two years, 20 full days in the third year. Two years-part-time MA in Human Resource Management programme. Attendance: 19 days plus one full week in each year. Course starts October. Tel: 091 222 6180 (Kate Hancock), May Leslie.

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HENLEY - THE MANAGEMENT COLLEGE, Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon RG9 1AU. Tel: 091 571 4000 (Graduate Studies) or 01235 410239 (answeringphone).

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THE OPEN BUSINESS SCHOOL, The Open University, Customer Services, PO Box 681, Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, MK7 6BB. Flexible modular distance learning MBA programme. Tel: 0908 653 7655/56/57.

## A' LEVELS

## Attempt to pervert course of justice

*Regina v Williams*Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Boreham and Mr Justice Drake  
Judgment October 11

Although the offence which the appellant was alleged to have committed had for centuries been described as an attempt to pervert the course of justice, there was authority for the submission that the charge laid against him, contrary to section 1(1) of the Criminal Attempts Act 1981, was not known to the law as it was not an inchoate offence but a substantive common-law offence.

The Court of Appeal so held in a reserved judgment applying the proviso to section 2(1) of the Criminal Appeal Act 1988 and dismissing the appeal of Kevin John Williams against his conviction on March 23, 1990, at Middlesex Guildhall Crown Court (Judge Calman) and a jury, of attempting to pervert the course of justice contrary to section 1(1) of the 1981 Act, on which he had been sentenced to three months imprisonment and, in allowing an appeal against sentence, which was reduced to 21 days.

Mr R. Alun Jones, QC and Mr John Harwood-Stevenson, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant; Mr Michael Worsley, QC and Mr Nigel Sweeney, neither of whom appeared below, for the Crown.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE giving the judgment of the court, said that the facts which had given rise to the problems were originally no more than a trivial incident.

Two brothers, Dean Clarke and his brother Ryan, had been out celebrating Ryan's twenty-first birthday and were both no doubt somewhat the worse for drink. As they walked along the road a police car driven by the appellant, a police constable, passed them and stopped.

Ryan flicked a cigarette end at it and seemed to hit the car. The appellant arrested him for being drunk and disorderly.

Dean had crossed the road before that incident. He was later arrested in or immediately outside the police station for being drunk and disorderly.

The appellant then purported to record the incident in his incident report book. The prosecution case was that he knowingly and falsely set out the circumstances, the actions of Dean, the place where the various incidents had taken place and where Dean had been arrested.

He repeated those details in a form transmitted to the Crown Prosecution Service. Indeed, the allegation on the form was that the two men "were shouting and throwing stones at passing cars". It seemed that many of the other assertions in that book were false and/or misleading.

The offence which the appellant was alleged to have committed had for centuries been described as an attempt to pervert the course of justice and the prosecution therefore took the view that the 1981 Act applied, the offence of attempt a common law having been abolished by that Act, and indicted him accordingly.

The appellant argued that the offence was not truly an inchoate offence at all and that the mere endeavour to pervert the course of justice was of itself a substantive offence.

It might be tempting to conclude upon the facts that two possible courses were open to the prosecution. First, to charge a substantive common-law offence, namely dishonest conduct intended to pervert the course of justice. Second, to charge a true attempt, the eventual crime being the actual perversion of the course of justice and the attempt being the attempt to achieve that end, no prosecution in fact having taken place.

Their Lordships thought that the court was precluded from endorsing the second possibility for two reasons.

In *Rowell* ((1977) 65 Cr App R 174) Lord Justice Ormrod said:

"The remaining grounds of appeal, namely duplicity in the indictment and the lack of evidence to sustain the acts which constitute an attempt, are both based, in our opinion, on the same false premise, which arises from the description of the offence as 'attempting to pervert the course of public justice'. The use of the word 'attempt' in this context is misleading."

The appellant was not charged with an attempt to commit a substantive offence but with the substantive offence itself which is more accurately, if less comprehensively, described in Pollock B's words in *Vreome* ((1891) 1 QB 360 (Crown Cases Reserved)) namely, "the doing of an act [or, we would add, a series of acts] which has a tendency and is intended to pervert the course of justice."

The second reason was that confining the charge to the substantive common-law offence had the great advantage of simplicity.

Assuming therefore that this was not truly an inchoate crime, not truly an attempt, and that therefore it was wrong to lay the charge under section 1 of the Criminal Attempts Act 1981, and that the judge's refusal to rule that the judge was mistaken, was that mistake fatal to the conviction?

Their Lordships thought that was not necessarily so. In *Molyneaux* ((1981) 72 Cr App R 111) a similar problem arose.

The indictment in that case was defective in that the statement of offence misdescribed a statutory conspiracy as a common-law conspiracy although the essential ingredients of the offence remained properly particularised.

It was held that in those circumstances the indictment

was not a nullity, although it was defective.

It was further held, in relation to the proviso to section 2(1) of the 1988 Act, since interpreting the phrase "conspiracy to defraud" was, if anything, to narrow the concept of the offence and the ambit of possible conviction, the only possible outcome could be to favour the defence; thus no miscarriage of justice had occurred and the court would apply the proviso and dismiss the appeal.

So far as that aspect of the instant case was concerned the indictment was not by reason of the omission of the proviso to section 2(1) of the 1988 Act, but by reason of the omission of the proviso to section 2(1) of the 1988 Act, since interpreting the phrase "conspiracy to defraud" was, if anything, to narrow the concept of the offence and the ambit of possible conviction, the only possible outcome could be to favour the defence; thus no miscarriage of justice had occurred and the court would apply the proviso and dismiss the appeal.

Later, the matter was considered by different counsel who took the view that the court would in all likelihood apply the proviso to section 2(1) of the 1988 Act and would not allow the prosecution to concede the appeal, since matters of law were for the decision of the court and not for counsel.

Their Lordships did not consider it necessary to decide whether it would ever be proper to exercise such a discretion upon the basis that the prosecution had been guilty of an inappropriate and erroneous concession. It was enough to say that they did not consider it necessary or appropriate to take that course in the present case.

They thought that substantial justice could be done by an adjustment in the sentence to ensure that the appellant did not have to return to prison.

Solicitors: Crown Prosecution Service, HQ.

## Putative father not a 'parent' in adoption

In re L (an Minor) (Adoption)  
Before Lord Justice Gidewell and Lord Justice Balcombe  
[Reasons October 11]

Where the mother of an illegitimate child placed the child for adoption and did not wish the putative father, who was unaware of the child's existence, to be informed of the adoption, the court had no jurisdiction to amend the application to remove the putative father as proposed adopter so as to show the name and address of the putative father; neither should the court direct the local authority to interview the putative father about his feelings in relation to the adoption.

The Court of Appeal so stated giving its reasons for allowing on August 24 the appeal of the local authority, Mid-Glamorgan County Council, from the decision of Judge Hywel ap Robert sitting in Pontypridd County Court on June 6.

The mother placed the child, J. for adoption six days after her birth. According to the mother J was the child of the man with whom she had lived from 1986 to 1988 and who was the father of her other two children.

The father accepted that he was the father of the mother's first two children but he did not know of the existence of J who was conceived after they had ceased to live together. The mother was anxious that the father should not know of J's existence which would happen if he were informed of the adoption.

The judge ordered that Form A6, the originating application for an adoption order completed

Prosecution Service had written to the applicant's solicitors to say that after having the benefit of counsel's advice the Director of Public Prosecutions had decided not to contest the appeal. Following that the appellant was granted bail after spending 21 days in custody.

Later, the matter was considered by different counsel who took the view that the court would in all likelihood apply the proviso to section 2(1) of the 1988 Act and would not allow the prosecution to concede the appeal, since matters of law were for the decision of the court and not for counsel.

Their Lordships did not consider it necessary to decide whether it would ever be proper to exercise such a discretion upon the basis that the prosecution had been guilty of an inappropriate and erroneous concession. It was enough to say that they did not consider it necessary or appropriate to take that course in the present case.

They thought that substantial justice could be done by an adjustment in the sentence to ensure that the appellant did not have to return to prison.

Solicitors: Crown Prosecution Service, HQ.

## Whether decision is in criminal cause

Ex parte *Pannett*  
Before Lord Donaldson of Lymington, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Balcombe and Lord Justice Taylor  
[Judgment October 11]

Where on an application for judicial review, the Divisional Court determined a question raised in respect of criminal proceedings after such proceedings had been concluded, the court's decision was nevertheless made in a criminal cause or matter and accordingly the Court of Appeal, pursuant to section 3(1)(c) of the Supreme Court Act 1981, could entertain no appeal against it.

Their Lordships did not consider it necessary to decide whether it would ever be proper to exercise such a discretion upon the basis that the prosecution had been guilty of an inappropriate and erroneous concession. It was enough to say that they did not consider it necessary or appropriate to take that course in the present case.

They thought that substantial justice could be done by an adjustment in the sentence to ensure that the appellant did not have to return to prison.

Solicitors: Crown Prosecution Service, HQ.

remanded the applicant, John Pannett, in custody pending trial on charges under the Public Order Act 1986 and in respect of breach of the peace. The Divisional Court had adjourned the applicant's claim for damages.

Mr Guy Sankey for the justices: Mr Adrian Fulford for the applicant: Mr Paul Garlick as *amicus curiae*.

LORD JUSTICE TAYLOR said that the applicant was one of a number of persons opposed to fox hunting who was said to have disrupted a hunt in September 1987. He had been arrested and charged with offences under the 1986 Act and with behaving in a manner likely to cause a breach of the peace.

On November 26 on an appearance before the justices the applicant was not prepared in certain circumstances to abide by a condition which the justices imposed on his proposed bail, namely that he should not attend any meet or disrupt any activity of any hunt prior to his trial fixed for February 1, 1988.

The justices, taking him to be refusing to accept the condition,

The judge had held that the words "where appropriate" in paragraph 9 included the statement: "If the child is illegitimate, and the putative father has legal custody of the child by virtue of a court order, give details of that order under paragraph 19."

The intention of the note was clear. The father of an illegitimate child had to be named only when his consent to the adoption was necessary.

LORD JUSTICE BALCOMBE, delivering the reasons of the court, said that adoption was now governed by the Adoption Act 1976, section 6 of which provided that in reaching any decision relating to the adoption first consideration must be given to the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of the child throughout his childhood.

Section 16 of the 1976 Act provided that the adoption order should not be made, *inter alia*, unless each parent or guardian agreed to the making of the order or his/her agreement should be dispensed with in a ground specified in section 16(2).The father of an illegitimate child was not a "parent" within the meaning of the word as used in section 16 or elsewhere in the Act: see *In re M (an Infant)* ((1955) 2 QB 479), but he might be a "guardian" under section 4 of the Family Law Reform Act 1987 or had a custody order under some other Act.

Paragraph 9 of Form 6 headed "Parentage" stated: "The child is the child of... whose last known address was... (or deceased) and... whose last

known address was... (or deceased)."

The note to paragraph 9 included nothing to the meaning of the provisions.

In the court's judgment, the judge fell into two errors. First, the words "where appropriate" were highly significant.

Prima facie, the father of an illegitimate child was not a parent of that child, where the word "parent" was used in the statutes relating to adoption or the rules made thereunder. If it had been intended to include the father of an illegitimate child in every case, the words "where appropriate" were wholly superfluous.

The other issue concerned the judge's direction that the father be interviewed in relation to the adoption.

The judge had no power to require the authority to amend the application for Form 9 of Form 6. It was not the authority's form but that of the proposed adopters who, as the judge accepted, did not know the identity of J's father. That

particular provision of Form 6

had been intended to include the father of an illegitimate child in every case, the words "where appropriate" were wholly superfluous.

Second, the discretion was in force excluding the Court of Appeal's jurisdiction) applies to a decision by way of judicial determination of any question arising in contemplation. He relied on part of the judgment of Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls, in *Ex parte Alice Woodhead* ((1888) 20 QB 832, 836) where he said:"I think [the provision then in force excluding the Court of Appeal's jurisdiction] applies to a decision by way of judicial determination of any question arising in contemplation. He relied on part of the judgment of Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls, in *Ex parte Alice Woodhead* ((1888) 20 QB 832, 836) where he said:"I think [the provision then in force excluding the Court of Appeal's jurisdiction] applies to a decision by way of judicial determination of any question arising in contemplation. 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New leaders striving to cope with great demands of competition and no less great expectations of their followers

# The best of Bath is no longer on tap

By DAVID HANDS  
RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

**Bath** ..... 17  
**Orrell** ..... 9

THE pleasure that Jack Rovell, Bath's coach, felt at seeing his club dislodge Leicester on Saturday at the top of the Courage Clubs Championship may have been attenuated by the knowledge that Bath are not at their efficient best these days. The reasons are tolerably plain: Bath have to adjust, like any other club, to the loss of key players, and the intensity of league competition coupled with the weight of expectancy from their spectators is still hard to come to terms with.

There were indications at the Recreation Ground in the first half against Orrell that Bath would have few difficulties retaining their unbeaten first-division record. When Brierley, the Orrell lock, was sent off ten minutes into the second half for kicking a prostrate opponent, it seemed, only a question of time before the 9-8 half-time deficit was erased.

Yet by full time they were relieved to have won by a goal, two tries and a penalty goal to a goal and a try, having made matters inordinately difficult for themselves against a defence which conceded nothing. In adversity, Orrell lost some inhibitions, and if Strett had kicked a penalty goal to reclaim a one-point lead going into the final quarter, victory for the 14 men was by no means impossible; instead, the stand-off half, who had earlier posted 100 points for the season with the conversion of his own try, hit a post and Bath, with an injury-time try by Robinson, made matters safe.

Bath scored two delightful first-half tries, the first sustaining play magnificently, the second using Webb as a decoy to give Swift an un-



In safe hands: Hill, of Bath, is there with open arms to receive the ball from Blackett before the wing is brought down by Heslop, of Orrell

challenged run to the line. Yet after the interval they fell between every conceivable stool, neither driving as powerfully as they should have done, given their overwhelming domination of the lineout, and perhaps unwilling to believe that their centres would continue to play so indifferently.

Guscoff, at the moment, looks like a player who needs to think in percentage terms to get his game back into its customary groove. He is such a finely tuned touch player that it is almost possible to see

him reviewing options that would not occur to most players, but against the enthusiastic Orrell tacklers it was all taking too much time on Saturday; the first option is sometimes the best.

Orrell may not be the most sophisticated side in the country when it comes to back play, but they give little away. Their defence, particularly close to their own line, which is where they spent much of the second half, was outstanding and Strett is manning. I have tended to think of him previously as primarily a kick-

ing stand-off, but he has the confidence to express himself more and Orrell will be better for it, even if against Bath they could find no means of giving Heslop, their international wing, a run on a day when he desperately wanted to do well so as to claim a place in the England side to play Argentina, which is due to be

announced today. Both Barnes, still feeling a grain strain, was off target with his kicking and it was his over-deliberate pass to Guscoff that Strett intercepted to help nudge his side ahead.

Moreover, Barnes chose to run two penalties for (or Webb) might have kicked

before Brierley, a policeman was dispatched by Ed Morris after dangerous use of the boot at a ruck. Though, as is so often the case, Orrell played above themselves thereafter, it might just have cost them the game.

**SCORES:** Bath 10, Orrell 9. **Penalty goals:** Strett (2). **Gloucester** 14, **Leicester** 9. **Penalty goals:** Strett (2), Gloucester (2).

DAMIEN Hopley has taken only a handful of matches in senior rugby to convince many a wise head that he is the player to step into the England team should anything happen to Will Carling, the captain.

Such meteoric advancement

might be regarded as a little premature, but Hopley will know he is breaking down Carling's neck when he is named on Saturday to play in the centre for one of the England B teams at the beginning of next month.

This university student's learning curve has swept almost vertically since he began playing regularly this season with the talented players that abound in the Wasps team. John Elliot, the England selector, was in doubt about his potential on Saturday, after seeing him score one superb try, create another for his centre partner, Graham Childs, and set up a scoring chance that was spurned.

"He has come from nowhere this season and we have had to take him out of the under-21s so that we can pick him for the B team," Elliot said. "We don't want to have him sitting on the bench for the senior England side; we need him in action in B level to assess him."

Hopley had earned his label

in the opening Courage Clubs

Championship match of the season when he took the plaudits as Wasps beat Harlequins

but it was felt that his dazzling performance then might be a flash in the pan.

He has since proved he has

the consistency to succeed at the highest level, and on Saturday his skill was one of the decisive factors in bringing Wasps victory by two tries and two penalty goals to three penalty goals.

Hopley's defensive qualities

were on display in the opening match of the season when he took the plaudits as Wasps beat Harlequins

but it was felt that his dazzling performance then might be a flash in the pan.

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the consistency to succeed at the highest level, and on Saturday his skill was one of the decisive factors in bringing Wasps

## Fortress Beeston has an air of autumn vulnerability

By BARRY TROWBRIDGE

**Strength** can be a weakness

By PETER BILLS

**Nottingham** ..... 12  
**Moseley** ..... 7

AS Bath and Gloucester faded, Nottingham and Beeston were a formidable combination to beat in the run-up to the Courage Clubs Championship. First they beat Bath 10-3 in their final match to hand the title to Wasps. Having achieved a stirring triumph at Harlequins in between, Nottingham looked between: Nottingham looked capable of challenging the best.

How things have changed. Key players have moved on and that, combined with a recent run of injuries, has left a side which is only a shadow of its former rampaging self. On Saturday, it spluttered to an unconvincing victory over lowly Moseley by four penalty goals to a try and a penalty goal in ideal conditions for a flowing game.

The loss of their hooker, Roger Taylor, when Moseley took the lead after 18 minutes did the Nottingham cause no good, and they subsequently lost a handful of strikes against the

victory came against Bedford, and it was the fact that only one team was relegated in 1989-90 that kept them in the top flight. With two going down this time, they will struggle.

Without ever looking likely to cross their opponents' line, Nottingham had things very much their own way in the last half-hour, and will claim that had Simon Hodgkinson, the England full back, bounded all seven of his penalty goal attempts, the result would have better reflected the game. The flair though was missing, and not solely due to Neil Back's move to Leicester.

In Greg Koral, they have another outstanding flanker, and with Gary Rees, also on top of his game, they left no man unmarked as Nottingham strove to make amends in the loose for deficiencies elsewhere.

The loss of their hooker, Roger Taylor, when Moseley took the lead after 18 minutes did the Nottingham cause no good, and they subsequently lost a handful of strikes against the

first half Cusani won many first touches at the lineout, it availed Orrell little as Bath came through so swiftly. "Ball-watching, not man-watching," Dea Seabrook, their coach, growled. Webb and Swift did the donkey work for Guscoff's try, but Barnes, still feeling a grain strain, was off target with his kicking and it was his over-deliberate pass to Guscoff that Strett intercepted to help nudge his side ahead.

Moreover, Barnes chose to run two penalties for (or Webb) might have kicked

before Brierley, a policeman was dispatched by Ed Morris after dangerous use of the boot at a ruck. Though, as is so often the case, Orrell played above themselves thereafter, it might just have cost them the game.

**SCORES:** Nottingham 12, Moseley 7. **Penalty goals:** Barnes (2), Strett (2).

**Gloucester** 14, **Leicester** 9. **Penalty goals:** Strett (2), Gloucester (2).

**Worcester** 12, **Harlequins** 7. **Penalty goals:** Stretton (2), Gloucester (2).

**London Welsh** 12, **Moseley** 7. **Penalty goals:** Stretton (2), Gloucester (2).

**Cardiff** 12, **Leicester** 9. **Penalty goals:** Stretton (2), Gloucester (2).

**London Wasps** 12, **Leicester** 9. **Penalty goals:** Stretton (2), Gloucester (2).

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**London Wasps**

## BASEBALL

# Cincinnati achieve the sweep that was meant for Oakland

Oakland

BACK in Ohio, they were just hoping the Cincinnati Reds would do well enough in the World Series to prevent "a sweep". The series takes place over seven games and when one side has won four games it is all over. Cincinnati dreaded the thought of "a sweep", the dire prospect of series decided by four consecutive wins.

Experienced baseball watchers predicted, and all Cincinnati feared, that the World Series would be over in four. The Oakland A's were just too good. This was to be the moment when they established themselves as one of the great teams of history. They would be more than a team: they would be a dynasty.

Well, those who predicted a sweep were correct. The World Series did end after four Games. The winning team really was ossum: as ossum in single-mindedness as any team in any sport ever has been. But the wrong team won.

It was amazing, ridiculous and splendid when Cincinnati won the first two games of the series at home. But the dynamics of giant-killing dictate that lightning strikes in the same place only once. We have all grown accustomed to this fact in FA Cup third-round replays. The plucky underdog draws at home thanks to a succession of unbelievable heroics, but once they get to Old Trafford or Highbury for the replay, it's all over.

The Cincinnati Reds went to baseball's equivalent of Anfield, the Oakland Coliseum, and they won two successive games to win the series 4-0. On Friday, they won a hitting duel 8-3 and on Saturday they were enmeshed in



an enthralling pitching duel and won 2-1.

It was a majestic show and I am just sorry there is not a whole lot more of it. We have had some wonderful sport here. The Reds took on a team of seamless excellence, and outdid it. They came from behind to win both the last two games. They did this by playing their best at the crucial moments of both games.

Boris Becker always serves his best when he is break point down. Jack Russell bats his finest when England are facing defeat. Gary Lineker's reputation is not based on cheap hat-tricks against small-timers: he was the man with the nerves of a burglar who scored with his second penalty of the match to take England into the World Cup semi-finals.

I have long loved the term that Americans give to such players: the players who perform better when they ever did before when the stakes are highest. These are "clutch players". In this series the clutch players were all wearing red uniforms.

Chris Sabo was the clutch player's clutch player in game three. And what an extraordinary-looking man: he plays baseball in prescription swimming goggles. He had a haircut that would be considered severe by a marine. He is, in short, and in the vernacular, a grunt.

The trouble was, his own team could not score, either. It looked for a long time as if Rijo did not perform the phenomenal feat of pitching a World Series two-hitter and still lose.

The Reds looked the stronger side but could not, as it were, convert chances into goals. They were outshining but not outscoring the A's. But at last, in the eighth of baseball's nine innings, they managed to grind out what was necessary. It took clever team play, a succession of bunts (translation: cricket's blockhole single) and it took an awful throw, charged as official error, from Jamie Quirk, the A's catcher.

Two runs were scrambled from that inning. The rest was down to pitching. Rijo continued to play a blinder, pitching eight and one third innings for one run and two hits. He was also the winning pitcher in game one and was made the series MVP, or Most Valuable Player. Why did you throw so many sliders, Jose? They showed me they couldn't hit it!

All that was lacking on this illusrious occasion was Schottzie: this being the dog owned by the Red's endearing and eccentric owner, Marge Schott. After she had dedicated her team's victory to "our troops in the Middle West", she said: "I know that when I get home Schottzie is going to say 'Woof, I should have been there!'

## ATHLETICS

## Work puts Manners on winning road again

By DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

**I**N AS close a finish as a AAA championship could wish for, Ian Manners won the national 10 kilometres road title in Southend yesterday. His success, from a group of 12 athletes bunched together with only one kilometre to go, was a reminder of Schott's Law.

Six months ago, Manners, a Highgate Harrier, aged 26, left BBC engineering to give his full attention to his sport. "I quit the job but my athletics got worse," he said. Now he is back in work, as an insurance clerk in Bristol, and his athletics is on the way up again.

Having run only one 10-kilometre race before this year, Manners has now won his second and third. Last weekend he triumphed in Cardiff in 29:26.26sec, then yesterday was second in 10:08.22. The course which had the competitors running into a vicious head wind over the return half along the sea front.

Coming onto the track in Southchurch Park for the last 250 metres, there were still

PITCHING: Cincinnati Rijo, Myers (9) and Oliver, Oakland: Stewart and Quirk. Winning pitchers Rijo, 2-0, Lester Stewart, 0-2, Steve Myers. Game One: Cincinnati won 7-0. Game Two: Cincinnati won 5-4. Cincinnati win best-of-seven series, 4-0.

## A tired Paulus makes it easy for Fernandez

**F**ERDINANDT MARY Joe Fernandez, who won her first title only last month, yesterday added the Porsche grand prix as the defeated Barbara Paulus, 6-1, 6-3 (Barry Wood writes). She accepted a new car, instead of \$70,000, to replace the one she already owns in Miami.

The match was a disappointment with the competitive spirit of Paulus spent in overcoming Zina Garrison and Gabriela Sabatini in the previous rounds. Paulus, who had the chance of entering the top ten for the first time had she won, lacked conviction in many of her shots, and for much of the 67-minute encounter showed only a pale imitation of her usual skills.

Lengthy baseline rallies made it rather tedious clay court tennis, though Paulus's errors mercifully prevented a three-hour marathon.

Fernandez was rarely tested, except when up a set and 5-1. Then Paulus struck the ball with more conviction and attacked with some style. But for the most part she struggled to keep the ball in court.

## TODAY'S FIXTURES

**FOOTBALL**  
Barclay's League  
Second division  
Port Vale v West Bromwich  
Third division  
Tranmere v Mansfield  
Fourth division  
Stockport v Blackpool  
DUNDEE PARKERS COMMERCIALS  
Crystal Palace v Brighton  
**FA TROPHY:** Second qualifying round replay: Emley v Penrith Ath.  
**VALDINER LEAGUE:** Premier division: Redbridge Forest v Dagenham  
West End League: First division: Curzon Ashton v Congleton, Rossendale v Winsford  
**GREEN MILLS LEAGUE:** Premier division: Mangotsfield v Weston.  
**OTHER SPORT**  
Speedway: Final meeting (Reading, 7.30).  
TENNIS: Midland Bank championship (Birmingham).

## SPORT ON TV

**AMERICAN FOOTBALL:** SuperSport 13.00-14.00: Highlights of Hamburg v The Hague. Express 23.00-00.30: College match Harvard v Princeton. And another ITV 04.00-05.00 (tomorrow). Comeback match: BASEBALL: SuperSport 19.00-19.30: Highlights of the World Series. European 20.00-21.00.

BOXING: SuperSport 10.00-11.30 and 20.00-21.30: Professional events from the United States. Eurosport 20.00-22.00: BSB 22.20-23.30: Superbouts.

**EQUESTRIANISM:** Eurosport 17.30-18.30: Highlights of three-day event from Badminton.

**EUROSPORT NEWS:** Eurosport 19.30-20.00 and 20.30-01.00.

**FOOTBALL:** Eurosport 15.00-16.00: Spanish league: BSB 13.30-15.30, 20.22-22.00 and 00.30-02.30: Scottish and Italian leagues.

**MOTOR RACING:** Eurosport 16.00-17.00: Highlights of the Japanese grand prix.

**SNOWBOARDING:** Eurosport 15.00-17.00 and 20.30-22.30: Truck Show from Nogaro, and rallycross from Germany.

**POLO:** SuperSport 11.30-12.30: Highfield Polo Club Challenge.

**SWIMMING:** SuperSport 07.00-08.00.

**RACING:** BSB 23.30-midnight: Racing news.

**ROMA:** Eurosport 17.00-17.30: Preview to the world championships from Lake Barrington, Tasmania.

**RUGBY LEAGUE:** Eurosport 17.00-17.30: Highlights of League of Australia.

**HOCKEY:** Eurosport 14.00-15.00 and 20.00-22.00: Highlights of the European championships from Lyon, and world championships from Paris.

**SPORTSNEWS:** BSB 13.25, 18.00, 19.30, 22.00 and midnight.

**SWIMMING:** SuperSport 23.30-01.00: Highlights of the European championships from Japan, so ridiculous were the challenges.

The more likely reason, however, is that the bout between Douglas and Evander Holyfield.

The show and \$7 million to compensate King (\$3 million) and Donald Trump (\$2 million), taking his outlay to \$47 million.

It is a sum that cannot be recouped, some say. Wynn disagrees, but says any loss would be worth it.

In the city of changing shows,

changing lights and changing fortunes, Tyson seemed to have the permanence of the white tigers of Siegfried and Roy, the illusionists.

If he had not done his trick of changing from a tiger into a pug-owl and losing his title to Douglas in the tenth round in Tokyo, things might have had a more familiar look today.

Perhaps this gambling city is still trying to regain its composure after refusing to take sides.

Douglas in the ring, and world champion in the ring.

**WEIGHTLIFTING:** Eurosport 08.30-09.30.

**WRESTLING:** Eurosport 19.00-19.30: Superstars.

**SNOWBOARDING:** Eurosport 19.00-19.30: Surfing.

**RESULTS:** Eurosport 19.00-19.30: Highlights of the European championships.

**RETURNING** to Las Vegas for a world title bout without Mike Tyson taking part in it is like coming back to a city you once knew well after a long absence. It looks the same but feels different.

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The show and \$7 million to promote the contest, Wynn gave Douglas a record purse for any sportsman, of \$24 million, and Holyfield \$8 million. He needs a further \$8 million to promote

## CRICKET

## Pakistan's bowlers prove hard to handle

From QAMAR AHMED  
IN LAHORE

**PAKISTAN** are well on their way to a second successive victory over New Zealand at the Gaddafi Stadium here, in what is proving to be a one-sided Test series.

New Zealand, with seven second-innings wickets in hand, still need a further 144 runs to make Pakistan bat again, and even that may be beyond them against the rampant home fast bowlers, unless Martin Crowe, the visiting captain, can play a big innings.

Crowe, who has already bat 90 minutes for 17 runs, was supported by Danny Morrison, the nightwatchman, for the closing overs of the third day after Franklin, White and Greatbatch had gone cheap.

Wasim Akram, Waqar Younis and Asif Javed, who shared 18 wickets in the first Test, which Pakistan won by an innings and 43 runs, have again posed too many problems for the New Zealand batsmen. White and Greatbatch had their stumps shattered by Younis and Saleem Jaffer, the supporting medium-pacer, induced Franklin to edge a catch to the wicketkeeper.

Pakistan have a better team and better fast bowlers. Play resumes today.

On Saturday, Pakistan, resuming at 252 for four, added another 121 runs to their total, losing after 10 wickets had been taken down. Saleem Yousaf added 71 runs with Ijaz Ahmed for 70 in the fifth wicket and in the course of his partnership, scored his 100th Test run. The Pakistani team was restricted by some stout-hearted bowling by Watson, who sent back Ijaz Ahmed for 86 on the way to a return of six for 78, the first time he has taken five wickets or more in Test innings.

**NEW ZEALAND:** First Innings 180.

Second Innings

1. J. Franklin 100 not out 25  
D. J. White 4 years 1  
M. Greatbatch 2 years 1  
M. J. Morrison not out 17  
D. P. Morrison 10 1-12 1  
Extras (5 wickets) 13  
Total (9 wickets) 368

Third Innings

Ramiz Raja & Greatbatch v Watson... 48  
Shoaib Mohammad & Morrison... 105  
Salim Malik v Watson & Morrison... 106  
Ijaz Ahmed & Greatbatch v Watson... 85  
Saleem Yousaf & Ijaz Ahmed v Watson... 100  
Wasim Akram & Greatbatch v Watson... 101  
Extras (4 wickets) 102  
Total (10 wickets) 374

**FALL OF WICKETS:** 1-10, 2-17, 3-19, 4-20, 5-31, 6-37, 7-34, 8-53, 9-57, 10-61.

**BOWLING:** Morrison 29-2-103-1, Pringle 21-6-112, Watson 35-10-78, Paine 16-8-33, Bradburn 13-4-32.

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**BOWLING:** Morrison 29-

# Walim can confirm Sandown promise

By MANDARIN (MICHAEL PHILLIPS)

THE Harris Hill Stakes, run at Newbury on Thursday, and the *Racing Post* Trophy, which is the feature at Doncaster two days later, are the last remaining accepted classic trials for two-year-olds this season.

But that does not mean good horses will not be seen elsewhere. Take the corresponding meeting at Nottingham 12 months ago for instance. The two divisions of the Woodborough Maiden Stakes were won by colts of the calibre of Rock Hopper and Blue Star.

While the former was at one time the ante-post favourite for the Derby following his victory in the trial at Lingfield, the latter actually finished second in the Epsom classic and when he won at Nottingham last year, Blue Star beat Snurge, the hero of this year's St Leger.

Time alone will tell whether the fields for today's two divisions contain horses with similar potential. If there is one, it is surely Walim, who is

my selection to win the second division.

A fine big, imposing son of the 1970 triple crown winner Nijinsky, Walim looks certain to cope with today's distance of ten furlongs after running strongly in second place at Sandown behind the subsequent Royal Lodge Stakes runner-up Iahash.

For Walter Swinburn, Walim could easily be the first leg of a double, to be completed half an hour later by Chipaya winning the Westborough Fillies' Nursery.

Before she won a similar race over today's course and distance four weeks ago, Chipaya was back down to 12f from 20f. At no stage did she look like letting down those who had availed themselves of those palatable odds. Previously, Kates Cabin, who reared up in the stalls and taken no part in what should have been her third and qualifying race for a nursery.

Consequently, she has not been harshly treated by the handicapper, and she should give her young and talented first-season trainer James Fanshawe a taste of success. She is my nap to beat Negeen.

Early in the programme, Swinburn will be on Wreatham House in the first division of the Woodborough Maiden, but here I prefer the ultra-consistent Mataifif, with Willie Carson in the saddle.

When he finished third in a valuable nursery at Ascot 10 days ago, Mataifif was not only staying on strongly at the finish but also trying to give 9½ to the winner Desert Splendour, who has won a similar rate at Newmarket in the meantime under a penalty.

As far as the Flawborough Stakes is concerned, although Adamik has been most consistent, I just prefer his owner Sheikh Mohammed's other runner, Kates Cabin, who gave the impression that she would relish today's step up in distance after finishing strongly in that mile listed race at Ascot earlier this month won by Fire the Groom.

## Piggott at Curragh for O'Brien

LESTER Piggott has four booked rides for Vincent O'Brien at the Curragh tomorrow (21), the 21st favourite, best Summer Colony, by 11 lengths with Richard Dunwoody and Moonstruck; a further three lengths back in third.

Again there was no joy for the Irish both Kizchi, seventh and Grabel, tenth, failed to run up to expectations.

Bokaro will now return to Lambourn where he will be aimed at the two British legs of the Sports Of Kings Challenge at Cheltenham and Chepstow, while Morley Street will continue his chasing career with main target the Mumun Cordon Rouge triple crown.

## Morley Street leads fine British double

BRITISH jumpers completed a notable double at Belmont this weekend with Bokaro and Morley Street triumphing in their respective races.

On Friday in the Queen Mother Supreme Handicap, Bokaro, trained by Charlie Brooks and ridden by Peter Scudamore, collected a £27,267. prize when ouclassing 14 rivals.

Sudamore let Bokaro, sent off the 4-2, 11-favourite, take the lead three fences from home and the pair strode away to win by 14½ lengths from the local horse Hurricane John.

Richard Dunwoody and Ninja finished fifth but were disqualified and placed seventh, while Rare Holiday, Denmor, Weld's Irish challenger, disappointed in tenth place.

The following evening, it was

the turn of Toby Balding's Morley Street to take the accolade in the £27,540 Breeders' Cup Chase.

From O'Brien's aggressive tactics paid off and Morley Street, the 21-favourite, best Summer Colony, by 11 lengths with Richard Dunwoody and Moonstruck; a further three lengths back in third.

David Morris missed seeing his much-travelled five-year-old Morley Street give him a first winner, despite giving him a first ride when the 20f Bafford Stakes, chosen instead to visit Catterick Bridge, Gary Hind sent Sesame into the lead from the start and held off Toppanoora and Mr Pintipas with Dolpus fourth.

Bean King, who finished in front of the Cesarewitch winner Traingiot at York, had a rough passage when only fourth to Les Dancellles in the £15,000 EBF Gioia Mare Race.

Lester Piggott has four booked rides for Vincent O'Brien at the Curragh yesterday.

• Peter Walwyn's filly Tadwin (Geoff Baxter) finished fourth behind the German-trained Fabulous Edna in the group three Premio Omnicron (51) at Sua Sira, Milan, on Saturday.

It looks as if Timeless Times's remarkable season has now come to an end and he will be content with a share of the record of 16 victories in the middle season, held with Provivedo and the Brad, though O'Gorman has not yet fully ruled out another outing.

**RAVENHAM**

### Selections

By Mandarin

2.0 SOLITARY REAPER. 2.30 Tiber River. 3.0 Black Amber. 3.30 Striding Edge. 4.0 Dodge. 4.30 The Argonaut.

Going: good (chase course); good with good to firm patches (hurdles)

**2.0 WALSINGHAM SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE** (£2,057; 2m 6f 11yds) (11 runners)

1 - 1-3 POLICE 12 (F) D. P. D. 10-11. R. Powell

2 - 2-3 TIGER'S HEAD 12 (F) D. B. Steer 10-11. R. H. D. D.

3 - 2-3 BELMOUNT BAY 15 (D) V. Williams 10-11-6. H. D. D.

4 - 10-2 THE GARNET 12 (BDF) L. W. Waddington 11-1-4.

5 - 10-2 LONG PERIOD 12 (F) F. Jordan 10-11-1. J. D. D.

6 - 2-3 VIGANO 12 (J) J. Jones 10-10-3. R. D.

7 - 4-5 CHIPPENDALE'S CHIPPED 12 (F) V. Williams 10-10-2.

8 - 4-5 PUNCHABLE CAT 12 (F) B. McMath 10-10-4. A. Carroll

9 - 4-5 EVENING SUNSET 21 (F) M. Goss 10-10-2. W. Washington

10 - 2-3 DECIDING BID 12 (L) Long 10-10-0. R. D.

11 - 4-5 REST 12 (F) J. Jones 10-10-4. R. D.

12 - 1-1 VIGANO 12 (J) J. Jones 10-10-3. R. D.

13 - 4-5 FISHER & SONS (FAKENHAM) LTD HURDLE

(Amateurs; £2,075; 2m 5f 11yds) (11)

1 - 2-3 BALTIC WEST 23 (F) K. Williams 10-10-5. R. D.

2 - 2-3 MCGRATH 12 (F) D. P. D. 10-10-2. C. Thomas

3 - 1-1 NORTHUMBERIAN KING 17 (D) F. S. 10-10-3. R. D.

4 - 0-4 RODGER DELL 16 (F) B. McMath 10-10-3. R. D.

5 - 1-1 TIBER RIVER 14 (D) C. Brooks 10-10-2. R. D.

6 - 1-1 VIGANO 12 (J) J. Jones 10-10-3. R. D.

7 - 4-5 FINAL ALMA 17 (F) F. Jordan 10-10-1. R. D.

8 - 1-1 GEORGE-A 18 (D,F,G) 10-10-1. R. D.

9 - 1-1 TIBER RIVER 12 (F) M. Goss 10-10-1. A. H. D.

10 - 1-1 YOUNG FOOL 221 (C) Mrs S. Williams 10-10-1. R. D.

11 - 5-6 NEEDWOOD 12 (F) D. Williams 10-10-1. R. D.

12 - 1-1 TIBER RIVER 102-3 Northumbrian King. 7-2. Gees.

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14 - 1-1 ZAMBARA 12 (F) D. Williams 10-10-2. R. D.

15 - 1-1 ZAMBARA 12 (F) D. Williams 10-10-2. R. D.

16 - 4-5 Dodge. 4-1 Balsam. 5-1 Restored. 7-1 others.

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FA has no choice but to prefer misconduct and disrepute charges against Manchester United and Arsenal

# Brawl film paints ugly picture

STUART JONES

DAVID Dein, Arsenal's vice-chairman, stood in a basement corridor at Old Trafford after his club's 1-0 victory and saw the evidence which promises to cost the London club at least another hefty financial penalty. As he watched a television monitor replaying the widespread brawl, he winced as though he himself had been a victim of one of the blows.

When the same damning piece of film is shown at Lancaster Gate, the Football Association will have no choice but to charge Arsenal and Manchester United with misconduct and with bringing the game into disrepute.

Otherwise, the governing body would be remiss in its duty to eliminate gang warfare. David Seaman, standing some 60 yards away from the scene of the crime, was the only player not to be involved. Although most of the other 21 can claim that they were committed merely to restoring peace, some can offer no reasonable excuse for their shameful conduct.

After the minute of mayhem was over, Keith Hackett correctly picked out Anders Limpar and Nigel Winterburn as the principal protagonists. The Swedish winger, in a class of his own, had been legitimately teasing United's right back, Dennis Irwin, until he lit the touchpaper with a cynical and unnecessary foul.

He was not punished by Hackett and the referee's willingness to play the advantage rule was eventually to be to his own disadvantage. Neil Webb, incensed by Limpar's late challenge on Irwin, conducted a fierce verbal argument with Winterburn.

Bad blood was simmering. A few minutes later, it boiled over. The clash between Limpar and Irwin was another petty, niggling dispute until Winterburn recklessly intervened. Apart from putting United's full back out of tomorrow night's European Cup Winners' Cup tie against Wrexham, his malicious assault was so provocative that even those seated on the nearby benches felt compelled to join the fray and help pull the pugilists apart.

McClair, mocked by Winterburn after missing a penalty in last season's fixture, at Highbury, sought physical



Having a ball at the brawl: Adams, of Arsenal, leads the way, pursued by Hughes (left) and Pallister, with Blackmore (right) a distant observer

and belated retribution.

Cruel memories can fester long in the mind. Ince, who deposited Limpar on to the running track, Rocastle and Thomas appeared to be intent on creating new animosities.

George Graham, the Arsenal manager, conceded that such incidents cannot be tolerated and, after studying the video, he will take action against anyone he feels worthy of blame. Therein lies an ironic temptation. Limpar has not yet been made to pay for disobeying orders and returning home to Sweden for an international last week.

Alex Ferguson preferred also to review the visual evidence before giving his verdict.

Although Arsenal have had no one other than Davis suspended for two years, they were fined £20,000 and warned by the FA last December. Then they were considered less culpable than Norwich City, their brawling opposition.

As Hackett will doubtless confirm, on this occasion they were the *agents provocateurs*. Since the FA is empowered to deduct League points (the rule, thought to be ambiguous a year ago, has been altered), the gap between Arsenal and Liverpool could again conceivably be widened.

It was closed to four points on Saturday, but even then through controversial circumstances. Limpar scored the lone goal in the 42nd minute with Arsenal's initial strike. He caught everyone unawares, first by running over to collect a short corner and then by bending the expected cross towards the near post. Sealey scrambled to clear, evidently in vain.

Ferguson, who was himself surprised that he imagined Limpar had mischievous, offered no complaints about Hackett's decision. Yet it was impossible to confirm even with the assistance of a slow-motion replay whether the ball had indeed crossed the line.

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It should have been irrelevant, anyway. United should have lifted themselves comfortably clear in the opening half-hour. Among the list of scored opportunities, the most bizarre featured McClair. Standing in the shadow of Arsenal's bar, he nodded clear a goal-bound header from Bruce.

The transformation was arranged by Graham, appreciating that the marking in midfield was inadequate. He used the time while Winterburn was being treated to send messages conveniently to his players. Merson was pulled back from the front line to follow Phelan; Limpar and Rocastle were ordered to push up on the flanks. Should a manager be allowed to intervene in such a way?

MANCHESTER UNITED: L. Sailing, D. Ince, C. Muller, C. Simoncini, S. Seeler, M. Phelan, G. Pallister, N. Webb, P. Irwin, S. McCall, M. Hughes, L. Sharp (sub: M. Roberts). MANCHESTER CITY: D. Seaman, L. Dixon, N. Winterburn, M. Thomas, S. Bould, P. Adams, D. Rocastle (sub: P. Groves), P. Davies, A. Smith, P. Merson, A. Lamping. Referee: K. Hackett.

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United, who are without a win this season, slipped to the bottom of the table, yet in the first half there was little to choose between the sides. Moreover, the most coherent move came from United and ended with Brian Deane heading Ian Bryson's centre against the underside of the crossbar. It was only the third League goal Thorsvold had conceded.

Burnham squared up to Pat Van den Hauwe in the first half and later received his marching orders for kicking the ball away after Bryson fouled Paul Gascoigne. Dave Bassett, the United manager, conceded Burnham was out of order but complained that the referee, Michael Bodenham, had lost control.

The news that Liverpool had faltered at Norwich completed a perfect day for Tottenham, who gained ground on the first

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A minute after Barnes's departure, Nayim scored Tottenham's second goal, killing the game as a contest. Paul Walsh, however, was far from finished. The Tottenham forward, who is playing splendidly, added goals in the 78th and 90th minutes to the one with which he opened the scoring early in the second half as the hosts registered their biggest League victory this season.

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# SPORT

MONDAY OCTOBER 22 1990

## Déjà vu as Senna takes title

By JOHN BLUNSDEN

AYRTON Senna yesterday regained the world championship, which he lost to Alain Prost exactly a year ago, in a most unsatisfactory way. In a replay of their controversial accident in the 1989 Japanese grand prix, which handed the title to Prost, the two championship contenders again collided when jostling for the lead, this time in the opening seconds of the Japanese race, Senna's McLaren-Honda and Prost's Ferrari both ending up off the track and out of the race.

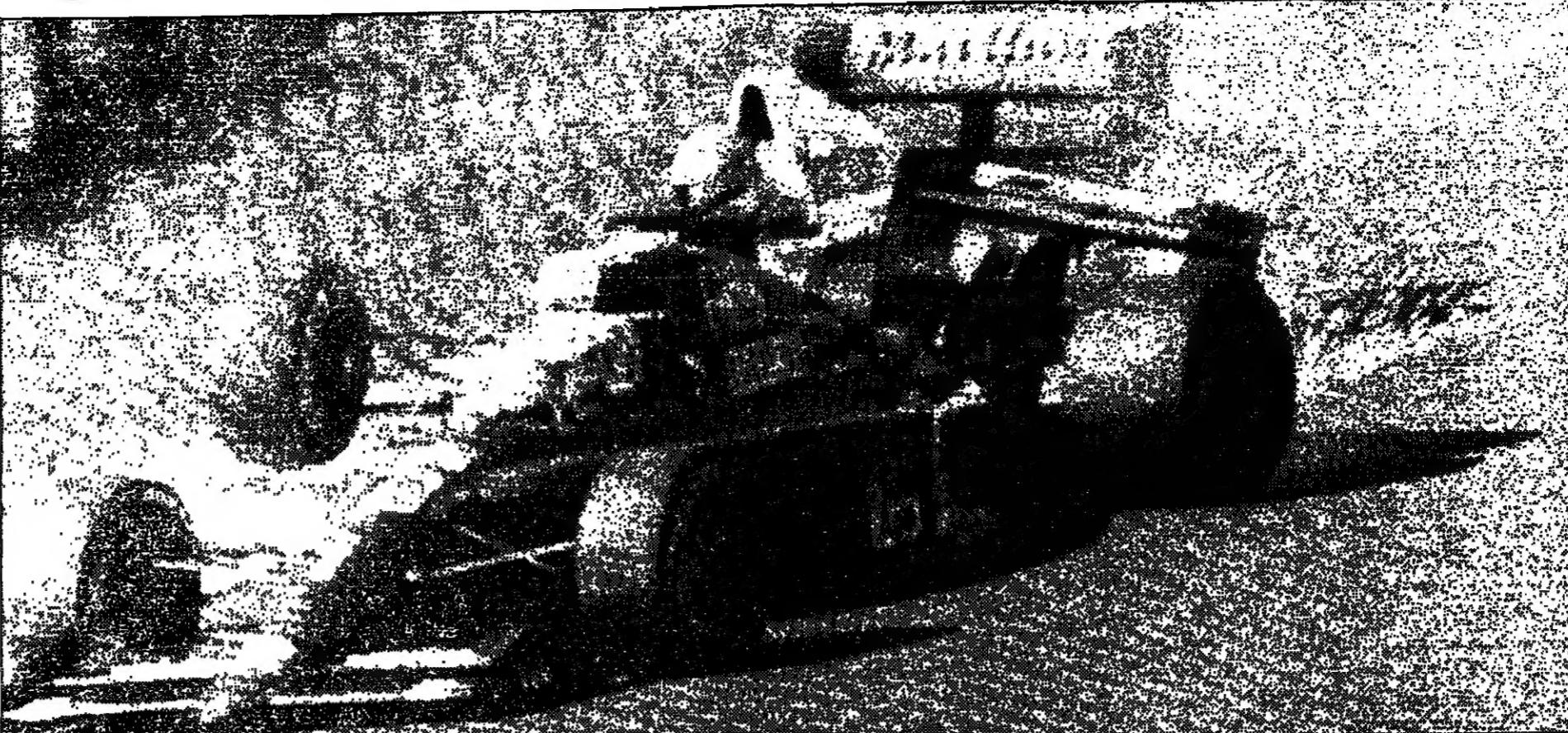
When Gerhard Berger, in the other McLaren-Honda, slid off the track on the same corner on the second lap, Nigel Mansell took over the lead and seemed to have the race comfortably in his pocket. But as he accelerated away after a quick mid-race pit stop for fresh tyres, his Ferrari let him down for the ninth time this season, leaving the way open for a resounding one-two finish for the Benetton-Fords of Nelson Piquet and his new partner, Roberto Moreno, sitting in for the incapacitated Alessandro Nannini.

Ironically, it had been Nannini who had benefited last year from Senna-Prost contretemps, which enabled him to record his only Formula One victory.

The seeds of the latest Senna-Prost fracas were sown when Prost, second on the grid, made the better start from the left side of the track. He was soon alongside and then briefly ahead of Senna's car in the rush to the right-handed first corner. But Senna fought back alongside and held his ground on the right as Prost, still with his nose ahead, moved across on to the narrowing racing line and the two cars collided.

A year ago, Prost had walked back to the pits knowing he was the new world champion. This time, as Senna did so, he knew that the title was once again his, and when he arrived there he insisted that he felt no blame for what had happened. "Prost left the door open so I went for the inside, but there was only room for one car and I couldn't avoid us making contact," he said.

Predictably, Prost put a different interpretation on events. "Anyone who understands motor racing could see



Sparks flying: Prost, in the foreground, and Senna collide on the first bend of the Japanese grand prix, settling the championship in Senna's favour and fueling their volatile relationship

### RESULTS FROM SUZUKA

1. N Piquet (Br), Benetton-Ford, 1hr 34min 36.24secs (av speed 198.523kph); 2. R Moreno (Br), Benetton-Ford, 1hr 32sec; 3. S Suzuki (Japan), Epsilon-Larrousse, 1hr 32sec 2.26secs; 4. G Berger (Aus), McLaren-Honda, 1hr 32sec 4.16secs; 5. R Moreno (Br), Williams-Renault, 1hr 32sec 4.85secs; 6. S Nakajima (Japan), Tyrrell-Ford, 1hr 32sec 5.17secs; 7. J Masson (Fr), Ligier-Ford, 1hr 32sec 5.21secs; 8. A Capelli (It), Arrows-Ford, 1hr 32sec 5.22secs; 9. P Alliot (Fr), Ligier, 1hr 32sec 5.23secs; 10. A Brundle (GB), Williams-Renault, 1hr 32sec 5.24secs; 11. M Alboreto (It), Arrows-Ford, 1hr 32sec 5.25secs; 12. J Masson (Fr), Ligier-Ford, 1hr 32sec 5.26secs; 13. G Berger (Aus), McLaren-Honda, 1hr 32sec 5.27secs; 14. N Mansell (GB), Ferrari, 1hr 32sec 5.28secs; 15. A Capelli (It), Arrows-Ford, 1hr 32sec 5.29secs; 16. R Moreno (Br), Williams-Renault, 1hr 32sec 5.30secs; 17. G Morozetti (It), Minardi, 1hr 32sec 5.31secs; 18. G Leyton-Judd, 1hr 32sec 5.32secs; 19. D Brundle (GB), Williams-Renault, 1hr 32sec 5.33secs; 20. N Piquet (Br), Benetton-Ford, 1hr 32sec 5.34secs; 21. S Nakajima (Japan), Tyrrell-Ford, 1hr 32sec 5.35secs; 22. J Masson (Fr), Ligier-Ford, 1hr 32sec 5.36secs; 23. S Nakajima (Japan), Williams-Renault, 1hr 32sec 5.37secs; 24. T Boutsen (Bel), Williams-Renault, 1hr 32sec 5.38secs; 25. S Nakajima (Japan), Williams-Renault, 1hr 32sec 5.39secs; 26. G Berger (Aus), McLaren-Honda, 1hr 32sec 5.40secs; 27. G Berger (Aus), McLaren-Honda, 1hr 32sec 5.41secs; 28. G Berger (Aus), McLaren-Honda, 1hr 32sec 5.42secs; 29. G Berger (Aus), McLaren-Honda, 1hr 32sec 5.43secs; 30. G Berger (Aus), McLaren-Honda, 1hr 32sec 5.44secs; 31. G Berger (Aus), McLaren-Honda, 1hr 32sec 5.45secs; 32. G Berger (Aus), McLaren-Honda, 1hr 32sec 5.46secs; 33. G Berger (Aus), McLaren-Honda, 1hr 32sec 5.47secs; 34. G Berger (Aus), McLaren-Honda, 1hr 32sec 5.48secs; 35. G Berger (Aus), McLaren-Honda, 1hr 32sec 5.49secs; 36. 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